



William John Evelyn.

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Anderwyke Harcourt

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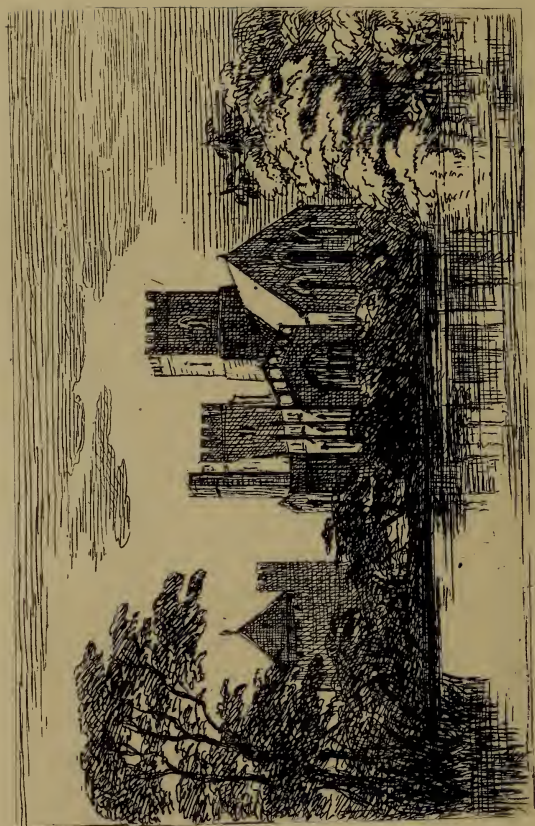


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1878.

THE
HARCOURT PAPERS.



THE
HARCOURT PAPERS.

EDITED BY

EDWARD WILLIAM HARCOURT,

OF STANTON HARCOURT, AND NUNEHAM COURTENAY,
IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD, ESQUIRE.

VOL. I.

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P R E F A C E.

THE longer a man lives, the more completely he learns the lesson that life is made up of little things. What is true of a man's life, is true of the country he lives in, and is equally applicable to the history of the world. What, after all, is history? it is nothing more than a systematising of events,—events ordained by God, and classified by man. The quality of history depends very much upon the quality of the mind through which it is focused. The historian is yet to be born whose apprehension is perfectly achromatic, and the prevailing ray of his mind is insensibly communicated to his works.

Thus the grand simplicity of an Herodotus, the masterly genius of a Gibbon, the classical polish of a Grote and a Thirlwall,

the judicial exactness of a Hallam, and the fervour of a Macaulay, form various media, through which the student is enabled to arrive at a more or less correct estimate of what is called history.

In the following Papers facts alone are presented, and the province of an historian is left to be fulfilled by the intelligence of the reader.

The institution of primogeniture in this country, has naturally had the effect of assembling at certain points great collections of deeds and papers. It is remarkable that even those who most inveigh against the enormities of the institution, look with a curious reverence, not to say envy, at all the venerable accessories which have grown up beneath its sheltering care.

The chief reason why so many manuscripts lie hidden, is, that their owners are simply unaware of their existence ; and, too often, the moth and the housemaid put an end to records of incalculable value. The importance of such treasures, however, is

frequently more collateral than intrinsic. How often we find a fact, recorded in an every-day manner, and apparently very insignificant in itself, which offers incontestible circumstantial evidence towards the determination of some doubtful historical point. Moreover, private letters of by-gone days are the very best unintentional illustrations of manners, customs, and ways of thought, which, without them, would be little understood.

A strong feeling of the duty of each individual who happens to be the "protector of the settlement," as the lawyers have it, to maintain untarnished for his descendants, and through them for the public, such matters of interest as I have referred to; has induced me to call to my aid the efficient services of Messrs. Parker, to preserve from decay various family papers, some apparently trivial, and others of a more solid nature.

What I have proposed to myself has been, to obtain as perfect a record as was possible of the branch of the Harcourt family settled

in England. Especially, I have endeavoured to trace those descendants of Robert de Harcourt and Elizabeth de Camville, who have been their successors as Lords of the Manor of Stanton Harcourt, during a period of 700 years.

I have reprinted the Genealogical Tables of Mr. Edmondson, which, although they are not minutely accurate in every small particular, give the best general information that has yet been collected, and afford a very fair view, of the family descent.

Those who give themselves the pains to wade through them, will find a few points of discrepancy between these tables and the evidences which I have collected. But I have thought it best to leave Mr. Edmondson's tables unaltered.

I have printed such letters and documents as I believe to be authentic, and which I consider useful in illustrating either the characters of individuals, or the manners of the times.

I am indebted to my sister, Emily Har-

court, for having laboriously collected much useful book-lore; and to my son, Aubrey Harcourt, for assisting me in transcribing some of the papers.

Many of my friends have urged me to publish the "Harcourt Papers;" my object, however, as I have before stated, is not to present a readable book to the public, but to preserve documents and reminiscences *in extenso* for those who come after me.

I frankly acknowledge, that in carrying out my scheme, I have totally disregarded what ordinary critics are pleased to call "the dignity of history."

Lord Macaulay has said,—

"There is a vile phrase, of which bad historians are exceedingly fond, 'the dignity of history.' . . . To us the importance of events consists in the value of the general truth which is to be learned from them. . . . Under this head, it is as useful to us to know how the young ladies of England employed themselves 180 years ago, how far their minds were cultivated, what were their favourite studies, what degree of liberty was allowed them, what use they made of that liberty, what accom-

plishments they most valued in men, and what proofs of tenderness delicacy permitted them to give their favoured suitors, as to know all about the seizure of Franche Comté, and the treaty of Nimeguen. . . . Society is thus presented to us under new aspects and this is the really precious part of history,—the corn which some threshers carefully sever from the chaff, for the purpose of gathering the chaff into the garner, and flinging the corn into the fire.”

The Frontispiece is an etching by Lady Susan Harcourt, and represents the church of Stanton Harcourt; the Harcourt chapel is on the south side; Pope's Tower and the old kitchen are seen in the distance.

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Early History of the Harcourts.

IN the early history of the human race, the only names that we find employed to individualise men, are what we now call proper names; and children were distinguished from their parents by the adjunct of some term signifying "the-son-of."

As families multiplied into nations, generic appellations were adopted to indicate different races; and personal peculiarities suggested a nomenclature for individuals. It was not, however, till the commencement of the eleventh century after Christ that names or surnames became hereditary. To unravel, therefore, the pedigree of a family to a previous date, must always be a work of labour and patience, accompanied by some uncertainty.

In the year 1027 the name of Harcourt was first adopted as a surname, by Anchetil, the son of Turchetil, grandson of Torf, and

great grandson of Bernard the Dane. The name (which was also used as the war-cry of the family) was said to signify "Stout-hearted," from *har*, which meant "strong" in the Saxon tongue, and *cor*, which signified "heart."

When arms, crests, and mottoes, as well as names, became hereditary, two golden bars on a red shield, by way of arms, with two golden lions as supporters; a golden crownlet surmounted by a peacock for a crest (the tail or wing of the peacock being sometimes assumed by the younger branches), and the motto, "*Gesta verbis prævenient^a*," were adopted by the Harcourts.

The manuscript of the *Prieure du Parc*, which was compiled by le *Sieur Boullence*, the Prior of the place, begins with these words :—

"The nobility of every nation assumes to itself the glory of having derived its origin from the

^a This motto was changed by the English Harcourts during the civil wars, for "*Le bon temps viendra*," which alluded to the return of the Stuarts. But still both mottoes appear to have been used indiscriminately.

Trojan race. The House of Harcourt is descended from Antenor the Trojan, that is to say, from Dánne one of his children."

A second manuscript refers the Harcourt origin to a Saxon Prince; and again, another writer informs us that the first Prince who reigned in Denmark, was called Dan, or Danus, and gave his name to that country; and that from him Bernard the Dane was descended. We may, however, be content to abandon a descent from either Hercules or Danus, and to agree with the conclusion drawn by the learned compiler of the "*Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt*," when he says,—

"Nous devons étre satisfaits de remonter la filiation de cette maison de Harcourt jusqu'à Bernard, qui le premier de sa race embrassa le Christianisme; ceux-là qui procedent, d'ancetres infidelles, estant estimes comme Melchisedec, sans père, sans mere, et sans genealogie."

Hardly less ridiculous are some of the so-called records of a more modern date:

the following may be taken as an example:—

Vinc. No. 56, 360. “John Kinge of ffrance that was taken Prisoner by prince Edward into England at the Bataile of poyters hathe yssue Charles King of ffraunce, Phelipe Le Hardy duke of Burgoine, Grandfather to the King that now is the duke of Anjoye, the duke of Barraye, the which are passyd without yssue, and a daughter maryed unto th'erle Harcourt of whose body came all the Harcourts to Henry the VIth, the Sonne of the Erle Harcourt that was behedid at Rone because he obeyed King Edward's Leaugaunce, the yonger brother of the said Erle had Staunton by Gyft of King Edward, by whom be comyn all these Harcourts, the Lady Harcourt, King Jhon and daughter of ffrance was sister to Charlys King of ffraunce and Aunte to Charles King of ffraunce that last died, father to Quene Katherin Quene of England, Mother to King Henry the 6th that now is. By the vertue of her, as this desent shewithe, all these Harcourts of this Countrey ar as well of the Kings bloud of England, as of the Kings blowde of ffrawnce, and therefore the Harcourts beare their helme Crownyd gold. This decent is trewe and lakethe nothinge save the name of the Countes Harcourt daughter to King John. And let a man of Lawe sett this

descent in ordre eche descent before other, and the understanding will be the better."

The first authentic records of the family of Harcourt, are derived from the writings of William Calcul, a monk, who lived in the time of William the Conqueror, to whom he inscribed his history. These records are confirmed by manuscripts preserved in the Abbey of Preaux.

In the year 876, when Charles the Simple reigned in France, a company of Danes sailed from Denmark. The cause of their departure from their native country was this: Gourin, the chief of the Danes, had two sons, the one named Raoul, or Rollo, the other called after his father, Gourin; these two brothers engaged in a civil war, in which Gourin was slain; Rollo, with those who had taken his part, fled from home; he was accompanied, amongst others, by his kinsman, Bernard, known in foreign countries, on account of his prowess, by the name of "the Dane." This company first landed in England, from whence they passed

to Spiers; having made Flanders their tributary, they descended upon Harfleur, and gave the name of Normandy to the country they conquered.

In the year 912 a peace was concluded between Charles the Simple and Rollo, the former giving to the latter his daughter Gillette in marriage. Rollo was permitted to assume the title of Duke of Normandy on doing homage to the king. Rollo and his followers, and amongst them Bernard, were at this time baptized by Francques, Archbishop of Rouen, after having been instructed in the Christian faith. Rollo changed his name to Robert at his baptism; he died in the year 917. He was succeeded by his son William, surnamed Longsword, as second duke of Normandy. The Bretons took advantage of the change of government to rise in revolt. William hesitated about resisting them, but Bernard, who was his first minister, and general of his army, took the affair into his own hands, and the rebellion was soon suppressed.

William Longsword appears to have been naturally of an indolent temperament, and entertained an idea of retiring into a monastery, to free himself from the cares of state; he was only prevented from doing so by the threat of Bernard to return to Denmark. William, after this, undertook a campaign against Helouin, Count of Monstreuil, in which he was so successful that his adversary, despairing of overcoming him by fair means, procured his death by treachery, and caused him to be poisoned by some of his own servants at Pequigny, in the year 943.

On William's death, Bernard became by the will of the late duke, regent of the dukedom, and governor of the young duke, Richard "sans peur," who was a minor. He immediately assembled together the Barons and principal men of Normandy and Brittany, and after lamenting the fate of Duke William, he presented to them the young duke, and obtained from them a promise to serve him, and obey him in

all things. In the meantime Bernard established a gold coinage in the principality, and acquired great credit by his love of virtue and justice.

King Louis, "d'outre-mer," who thought that he now saw an opportunity of recovering his lost provinces, went to Rouen, and invited the young duke of Normandy, his cousin, to meet him there; when he arrived, Louis fell on his shoulder, and wept concerning the fate of his father, Duke William; nor did he suffer him to depart for three days and nights. The people suspected treachery, and began to arm themselves. Louis in alarm sent for Bernard, and desired him to take the young duke in his arms, and shew himself to the people. Confidence was thus restored. Louis was profuse in his gratitude to Bernard, and asserted his joy at having made Richard's acquaintance. Bernard replied, that if Louis would constitute himself Richard's protector, he might in all things count upon the assistance of himself and the rest of the Nor-

mans. Louis answered with perfidy, that his only desire was to conclude with the Normans an offensive and defensive alliance. In the meantime he commanded Osmond, whom he had placed about the person of Richard, to keep him in close confinement. Nevertheless, Osmond and Yues de Bellesme managed to conceal Richard in a basket of herbs, and to convey him to the house of Bernard the Count de Senlis, his uncle.

Bernard the Dane having discovered that an agreement had been come to between King Louis and Hugues the Great, Count of Paris, to attack the Normans together, upon the understanding of dividing the spoils; it was decided by the Count de Senlis and Bernard, that the latter should feign to take the part of Louis, and deliver up Rouen to him, to save it from destruction. And further, that when he had obtained the confidence of Louis, he should endeavour to detach him from his alliance with Hugues.

Louis, finding that fraud did not serve his purpose, threw off the mask, and entered Normandy on one side with his army, whilst Hugues invaded it on the other. The Normans made a stout resistance, but the fate of the country seemed sealed.

At this moment, Bernard appeared before Louis, and throwing himself at his feet, did him homage, and thus addressed him: "Why, oh King, should you wish to carry desolation into a country which is ready to receive you with open arms? True it is that the Normans have been faithful to their dukes, but they are now without a ruler. Let the Count de Senlis keep his nephew, whom he has kidnapped, and let us be ruled by a mighty king, rather than by a helpless infant. Enter Rouen, which is impatient to receive you; and take the kingdom which belonged to your forefathers." King Louis yielded at once, and obtained a splendid reception.

When the King was established in Rouen, Bernard represented to him that it was con-

trary to reason and good government to allow Hugues to ravage his Norman dominions; and that it was impolitic to suffer the presence of a Prince who acknowledged no fealty to him, but was solely bent upon obtaining what spoils he could for himself. Louis, flattered by the words of Bernard, and pleased with his easy conquest, sent messengers to Hugues, desiring him to desist from ravaging a country which already belonged to him. Hugues had no choice but to disband his army, and returned home vowing vengeance against Louis.

Meanwhile, the people of Normandy, who were not in the secret of Bernard, wondered to see the man, who was governor of their country, prostrate himself before Louis, without offering to make any resistance. The Count de Senlis, however, who was a party to the plot, went at once to Hugues, and proposed to him to take revenge upon Louis, and to assist his nephew Richard to recover his possessions. Hugues easily assented.

King Louis remained three months at Rouen. One of his courtiers advised him, that although Bernard was old, yet he was still quite capable of being troublesome, and that the better policy would be to send him back to Denmark, even if he allowed him to take his wife and goods with him.

In the meantime, Bernard, who had now no further fear of any union between Louis and Hugues, had sent messengers to Aigrold, King of Denmark, beseeching him to bring an army to the succour of Richard. In compliance with this request, the Danish king landed with a considerable force at Cherbourg, in 945. Louis assembled a large army to oppose him, and the rival forces came in sight of each other on the confines of Normandy. A parley was arranged between the two kings; but one of those who advanced on the side of the French, happened to be Helouin, Count of Monstreuil, who had caused the death of William Longsword. One of the Danes perceived him, and wishing to avenge the death of William,

he cut him down with his sword. The engagement immediately became general, and Louis, seeing that his troops were giving way, took refuge in flight.

After the battle, a treaty of peace was concluded, on the one side by Louis, and on the other by Bernard, acting for Duke Richard; by this treaty Richard was to hold Normandy and Brittany, free of any homage to Louis, and the boundaries of Normandy were extended.

The young Duke Richard was affianced to Emma, daughter of Hugues the Great, and Aigrold returned to Denmark. Bernard the Dane here drops out of the scene, and the history of France, therefore, does not further concern us. He died in the year 955, having married, according to some authors, Sprote de Bourgogne, a daughter of the royal house of Burgundy. The name Bernard is said to signify a "bold baron," from the Saxon words *ber*, "baron," and *dard*, "valiant."

Bernard was succeeded by Torf, surnamed

the Rich, who, with much probability, was assumed to be his son. Torf was made viscount or lieutenant of the kingdom under Richard, Duke of Normandy, and is said to have married Ertemberge de Bricquebec, or Bertram, a lady of Danish origin. He built Torville in the year 955. All historians agree that Torf was the father of Touroude and Turchetil. The elder brother, Touroude, married Duceline, sister-in-law to Duke Richard, and became ancestor of the Lords of Veulles, Beaumont, Meullent, Leicester, Warwick, and Neubourg.

The families of the two brothers became re-united in after generations, by the marriage of Sir Richard Harcourt, Lord of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire, with Arabella, daughter of Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and Margaret, who was lineally descended from Robert de Beaumont, eldest son of Touroude.

Turchetil, the second son of Torf, was Lord of Turqueville, Turqueray, &c., and with his eldest brother Touroude, was joint-guardian

of Duke William of Normandy. He was murdered for his attachment to this Prince. He married Adeline, daughter of Toustain de Montford. He had two sons and one daughter. His second son was Walter de Turqueville. His daughter Esseline was married to William, Count d'Eu, second son of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

In 1027, Turchetil was succeeded by his eldest son, Anchetil. The name Anchetil signified "Little-John" in the Saxon tongue. He was the first who adopted the name of Harcourt as a patronymic; he married Eve de Boissay, and had seven sons and one daughter. Errand was the eldest son of Anchetil; he married Emma d'Estouteville. He commanded the archer-guard on the invasion of England, 1066, but returned to Normandy after the coronation of William the Conqueror.

Robert, the second son of Anchetil, was surnamed the Strong; he built the castle of Harcourt in Normandy. He, as well as his brother, went to England with the

Conqueror. He married Colede d'Argouges, and was the first who took the title of Baron de Harcourt. He had seven sons: the second son, Richard, founded the Commandery of St. Stephen's at Reneville; he became a Knight Templar, Grand Prior of France, and was buried at Reneville. The third son, Philip de Harcourt, was Dean of Lincoln, Archdeacon of York, named by the King to be Bishop of Salisbury^b, and appointed Bishop of Bayeux, where he was buried in 1163.

William, the eldest son of Robert de Harcourt, took part with Henry the First of England against his elder brother, Robert; and commanded the troops which defeated Walleran de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent, in the battle near Bourgtouroude, in 1123. For his numerous services he was rewarded with large possessions in England. He married Hue d'Amboise, and by her had four sons.

^b "Iste Philippus Baiocensis Episcopus, fuit Philippus de Harcourt, qui primo fuit Archidiaconus Eboracensis, Decanus Lincolnensis, cui Rex A.D. 1140, dedit Episcopatum Salesburiensem, sed legatus non assensit."

Robert, the eldest, was surnamed the Valiant; he married in 1124, by dispensation, his cousin Jane, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent. He was a great benefactor to the Church, and founded several abbeys and churches; amongst others, he built in the year 1200 the chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, near Harcourt in Normandy, in memory of Thomas à Becket. He took part in the wars in Flanders. He accompanied Richard, King of England and Duke of Normandy, in his Crusade to the Holy Land, and shared that monarch's captivity, when he was shut up by the Duke of Austria in the year 1194.

His name appears in most of the chief records both of England and France at this time. He had fifteen children; namely, ten sons and five daughters; and became the ancestor of an illustrious race; of the Barons of Elbeuf, de la Saussaye, de Brisosne, de Beaumesnil, the Viscounts de St. Sauveur, Chatellerant, l' Islebonne, the Counts of March, Harcourt, Aumalle, &c.; of the

Marquisses de Montmorency (1578), Marquisses la Motte Harcourt (1593), of the Mareschal Duke de Harcourt (1700), made a peer of France 1709, and of the Harcourts, Barons d'Ollonde.

Ivo^c, the younger brother of Robert the Valiant, succeeded to his father's English possessions, and was the founder of the English race of Harcourts.

Ivo had two sons. Robert de Harcourt, the eldest, was sheriff of Warwick and Leicester in the years 1199 and 1201. He succeeded his father in 1202, and married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard de Camville. She brought to her husband the Lordship of Stanton in Oxfordshire, from that time called Stanton Harcourt.

Richard de Camville had married Millicent, cousin of Queen Adeliza, second wife

^c In the *Probationes sub Henrico Secundo*, we find that :—"The Earl of Warwick certified that Shilton in Warwickshire was part of seven Knights fees which Yvo de Harcourt then held of him, which Yvo hath disposed to Robert Basset with Beatrice his sister in frank marriage. Hence, probably, arose the suites which William de Harcourt had with Reginald Basset."

of King Henry the First, and daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant. Queen Adeliza gave her cousin the Lordship of Stanton as a marriage portion—a gift which was afterwards confirmed to her and her heirs by King Stephen and King Henry the Second. One of the deeds of confirmation runs thus :—

“Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Justices, Sheriffs, and all friendly and faithful men both French and English, greeting. Know ye that I have, at the request and by the command of King Stephen, granted and confirmed to Milisent, the wife of Richard de Camville, and her heirs in fee and inheritance, the Vill of Stanton, with its appurtenances, in like manner as Queen Adeliza gave it to her on her marriage. Wherefore I will, and strictly command, that she and her heirs shall well, peaceably, quietly, and honourably, hold of me and my heirs, the said Vill with all and every its appurtenances, in woods and in plains, in meadows, pastures, ways, foot-paths, mills, and waters; and all things, liberties, and customes, belonging thereunto in the time of King Henry my grandfather.

“Witness; Roger, Earl of Hereford; Richard

de Humez, Constable ; Manasser Biset, Dapier ; Guarin Fitzgerald, Chamberlain ; Gislebert de Laci ; William de Chesseney."

One of the histories of Dover describes how the Lordship of Stanton Harcourt was held for the building and service of Dover Castle ; and, as one of the towers in Dover Castle goes to this day by the name of the "Harcourt Tower," and bears the arms of Harcourt upon it, it is very probable that this account is correct ; although I have been unable to obtain access to any deeds confirmatory of the fact.

The Lordship of Stanton formed part of the royal demesne of Woodstock.

"Att a survey taken the tenth of Aprill, in the fourth yeare of Edward the Sixth at Woodstocke, before Thomas Denton, Vincent Power, and James Bury, Commissioners. The jury did then present (amongst other things) that the Lord of Stanton Harcourt must fell, make, reare, and carry all the grasse growing in one Meadow within the Parke of Woodstocke, called Staunton, and in Southby Mead, and the Fellers and Makers thereof have used to have of custome of the King's Majesties

Charge, 6d in money or two Gallons of Ale. And alsoe, that the Lords of Stanton Harcourt aforesaid, have used and ought to find, four Browsers in Woodstocke Parke in winter time when any snow shall happen to fall, and tarrye, lye, and abide be the space of two days, and so to find the said Browsers there browsing soe long as the snow doth lye, every Browser to have to his lodging every night one Billett of wood the length of his ax-helve, and that to carry to his lodging upon the edge of his ax. And the King's Bayliffe of the demeasnes or of the Hundred of Wootten, coming to give warning for the said Browsers, shall blow his horne at the Mannor Gate of Stanton Harcourt aforesaid. And then the said Bayliffe to have a cast of bread, a gallon of Ale, and a piece of Beef, of the said Lord of Stanton Harcourt aforesaid. And the said Lord, or other for the time being, to have of custome yearely out of the said Parke, one Buck in Summer and one Doe in Winter."

The last claim that was made by a Lord of Stanton Harcourt for the yearly Buck and Doe, was made by William Earl Harcourt. After citing his charter, the only satisfaction he obtained from the Duke of Marlborough was a promise that the Duke's

part of the duties should be performed, if Lord Harcourt would also perform his; and so the charter has on both sides fallen into disuse.

The following is a copy of the Stanton Harcourt and South Leigh Charter :—

“Forasmuch as it appeareth by an antient Survey taken in the 4th year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, and by divers other surveys taken both before that time and since, that the King’s Majesty’s antient demain tenants of his Highnesses Manor of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, amongst divers other Antient Liberties and priviledges heretofore granted unto them and their Heirs, Have ever heretofore been and always ought to be freed from the payment of all Toll and Tribute in all Fairs and Markets whatsoever within his Highnesses Realms and dominions. And that the said Antient demain Tenants of the said Manor of Woodstock, and their Heirs, heretofore have been, and so always ought to be, freed from all Pawnage, Passage, Pontage, and Ferrage, in all parts within his Highnesses dominions, and to have and enjoy all such Liberties and priviledges as the Tenants of the Antient demense Lands have used, and the laws of this realm of England ought to have.

And, forasmuch also, as it appeareth by the said Antient Surveys that the Tenants and Inhabitants of the several Townships of South Ley and Stanton Harcourt within the said County of Oxford, lying near unto the King's Majest^s said Manor of Woodstock, are bound by Custom to do and perform divers and sundry services and duties by themselves and their Teems unto the King's Majest^t. within his Highnesses Parks and Meadows belonging to the said Manor House, For which they have ever heretofore been freed from the pay^{mt} of all Toll and Tribute in all Fairs and Markets whatsoever within his Highnesses Realms and Dominions. These are therefore to certify you to whom these presents shall come, that the King's Majest^t Antient demain Tenants of his Highnesses said Manor of Woodstock, and the said Inhabitants and Tenants of the said several Townships of South Ley and Stanton Harcourt, ought to have, take, and enjoy, the said Antient Liberties and Priviledges belonging to the said Manor of Woodstock.

“In witness whereof I, Edmond Hiorne, deputy Steward unto the Right Hon^{ble} Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, of the most noble order of y^e Garter, Knight, High Steward of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is of England, C^r. of his Highnesses said Manor of Woodstock in the said County of Oxon: have hereunto set

my hand and seal y^e Twentieth day of February
Anno Regni undecim Domini Caroli Dei Grat.
Angli. Scot. France. et Hirbern. Regis. fid. De-
fensor. Anno Dom. 1635, Edmond Hiorne."

The Lordship of Stanton Harcourt has remained to the Harcourts through the vicissitudes and troubles of seven dynasties. The vast possessions held by the family, and acquired sometimes by royal favour, sometimes through great alliances, have to a great extent left only their title-deeds in the muniment-room at Nuneham, to testify to their existence. The great Tory Chancellor of Queen Anne, when he succeeded to his father, found the inheritance of Isabel de Camville alone remaining to him. To him, and to his grandson, Earl Simon, it is greatly owing that some of the estates have been recovered by the purse which had been lost by the sword. To George Simon, the eldest son of Earl Simon, and to Elizabeth his wife, it is chiefly due that many of the family traditions are preserved.

"The House at Stanton Harcourt," says George

Simon, Earl Harcourt, "was never inhabited by any of the family since the death of Sir Phillip, An. 1688, when his widow, who had been his second wife, and on whom the estate was settled in jointure, disposed of the furniture by sale, and suffered the buildings to fall into decay, from neglect of the necessary repairs; and they were afterwards demolished by the late earl, (Earl Simon)."

The cause of a demolition, which we may now be permitted to regret, was partly to save the expenses of repairs, and partly because stone was required to build Nuneham, which was then in process of erection. There now remain only the Lodge, the Kitchen, the Chapel, the Tower, and part of the old Offices.

In making alterations some ten years ago to the Gate-house or Lodge, when the windows were inserted which now look upon the road, it was discovered that parts of the walls were composed of fragments of very elaborate carvings in white alabaster, evidently portions of tombs. This points to the probability of the buildings having

been erected at the time of Puritanical demolitions.

The fact of the arms of Harcourt and Darrell appearing over the gateway, shews that Simon Harcourt, who married a Darrell, was its founder.

The Kitchen, which is the oldest part of the building, was evidently constructed at a very early period. George Simon, Earl Harcourt, informs us, that it

“was, according to the conjectures of some learned antiquaries, repaired, and the present windows inserted, about the reign of Henry IV. In its form and general appearance it bears much resemblance to the Abbot’s Kitchen at Glastonbury; and yet it differs considerably from the latter, which is an octagon inclosed within a square, with four chimneys in the angles; whereas this building is square, both inside and out. Moreover it is larger, and much more lofty, and has no chimney. A winding staircase in a turret leads to a passage round the battlements; and beneath the eaves of the roof, which is hexangular, are shutters, to give vent to the smoke, according to the quarter from whence the wind blows. The height of the walls to the bottom

of the roof, which in the centre rises 25 feet more, is 39 feet, and the griffin on the point of the cone is 8 feet. The turret that contains the steps is square, and rises 9 feet above the other walls, which are 3 feet thick, and measure on the outside from east to west 33 feet, and from north to south 31.

“The Abbot’s Kitchen at Glastonbury is said to have been erected so late as in the reign of Henry VIII.”

The principal apartments in the house at the time of its destruction, Lord Harcourt tells us,—

“were the Great Hall, the Great and Little Parlour, the Queen’s Chamber, (so named from its having been occupied by Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, when she made a visit there,) which, with other chambers, filled the space between the domestic Chapel and the Kitchen, and remained entire within the memory of the present Earl Harcourt. Some upper rooms in the small remaining part of the house, adjoining the Kitchen, and now inhabited by a farmer, are nearly in their original state, and bear evident marks of remote antiquity; but the time when they were erected is not known, nor the date of that curious and remarkable building.”

The domestic Chapel is described thus by Lord Harcourt :—

“The part immediately under the tower, where the altar stands, is 12 feet square, and 15 feet 10 inches high in the centre. Below the springing of the arch, on one side are the arms of Harcourt emblazoned on a shield, on the other those of Byron. The lower part of the Chapel has a flat wooden ceiling, composed of squares, with red and yellow mouldings, and a blue ground, with gilded stars in the middle of each compartment. It is 17 feet 5 inches by 14 feet 8 inches wide, and 11 feet 8 inches high. From the arms of Harcourt and Byron being placed where they are, it may be conjectured that the tower was erected by Sir Robert in the reign of King Edward IV.; yet the arch in the largest window resembles more those of the time of Henry VII. Had the stained glass that once filled the windows (which having been left at the mercy, or rather mischief of every idle boy, is now destroyed), remained unbroken, the armorial bearings might, in some measure, have ascertained the date of its erection.”

There is a chamber over part of the Chapel, which used to be occupied by the family during the celebration of the Mass,

and there was a small arch at the east end of the chamber, which gave a view of the altar. The domestics entered the Chapel from a hall below, and were accommodated in the outer space. The body of the Chapel itself served as a chancel. The original stone altar remains.

The Chapel and Tower, which were falling into a very dilapidated condition, have lately been restored. The room above the Chapel had been used by the tenant to stack his wool; this had caused dry rot, and the floor had fallen through. The Priest's room had been turned into an apple-chamber; and the Chapel itself was used as a receptacle for onions, and other abominations. The restoration has been made in strict accordance with the original pattern.

The Tower over the Chapel contains three chambers, one above the other. They are all thirteen feet square. Access to them is obtained by a winding stone staircase, which commences from the inside of the outer chapel. The lower chamber, which is called

the Priest's room, has been made the scene of one of those mythical stories, which in many ancient houses have been handed down by credulous retainers from medieval times. It was supposed that "Alice," a daughter of the house, met with a tragic end in this chamber at the hands of a Priest; her "wraith" was supposed to be "laid" in the "Lady Pool," a piece of water in the grounds which still bears that name. If ever the Lady Pool is dry, the ghost of the unfortunate lady is said to wander about the grounds; and even when the water gets low, she is supposed to become uneasy, and to pass and repass the Chapel-door in the pale moonlight. There are those living whose easily-excited fancy makes them believe that they have seen the Lady Alice in her long white robe.

The room above the Priest's room has no particular history attached to it. The uppermost chamber retains the name of Pope's study. The great Poet passed a part of two summers at Stanton Harcourt for the

sake of retirement, and he was occasionally visited there by Mr. Gay, from the neighbouring seat of Lord Harcourt at Cockthorp. A pane of red stained-glass, upon which he wrote the following inscription, has been taken out of a casement in the tower-chamber, and preserved as a valuable relique at Nuneham :—

“In the year 1718
I, Alexander Pope,
finished here
the fifth volume of Homer.”

During the time that the Tower was under repairs, one of the masons employed in the work was an inhabitant of Witney. His mother, who was a pious Methodist, exhibited great distress at the nature of her son's occupation, which, she was firmly convinced, was no less an undertaking than preparing a fit habitation for the Pope, on his intended visit to England.

From the top of the Tower an extensive view of the neighbouring country is obtained; Wytham Hill, Eynsham, Oxford,

Wychwood, with many a distant tower and spire, may be seen from thence.

The Church at Stanton Harcourt, says Lord Harcourt,—

“is a very spacious and handsome building, in the form of a cross. The windows in the lower part of the Tower are of Saxon^d architecture, those in the upper part of a much later date; and it is probable that the Tower itself was raised to its present height long after the first building. The ascent to the belfry is through a small turret, with a conical stone roof. The nave measures, from the west window to the chancel, 46 feet by 18; the cross aisles from north to south, 75 feet by 21. The Harcourt Chapel, annexed to the south wall of the chancel, is 28 feet by 16; and is a beautiful example of the ornamented Gothic. It was probably erected in the reign of King Edward the Fourth.

“The principal entrance to the Church is through a round-headed arch, of Saxon^d architecture, on the left side of which is a small stone basin for holy water. Another lesser door, very little distant, is used by the women only; as, by a custom established there time immemorial, they never pass through the same door with the men. The

^d Read Norman.

round-headed windows in the nave and the principal entrance being in the same style, it is probable that this part of the church is coeval with the lower part of the Tower; and there can be little doubt but that the large and light west window in the Gothic style, and the neat wooden roof, were alterations of a later period. The side-windows in the north and south transepts, are of the lancet form, that prevailed in the reign of Henry III.; and the light and airy windows which terminate the transepts, are evidently of a much later date. The windows in the chancel^e are all of the slender lancet shape.

“In the chancel, on the north side of the altar, is a small but beautiful altar-tomb, with a rich canopy over it.”

It has been conjectured that this is one of the very few examples now met with of an Easter-altar; that is to say, an altar on to which the Host was moved during the Holy-week, whilst the sacred body was in the tomb, before the resurrection.

In the case of the use of such altars, the high altar of the church was supposed to be

^e They are beautiful examples of the Early English.

divested of its sacred character, and many grotesque customs used to mark this fact.

The canopy over this altar has evidently been moved from some other place, probably from a tomb adjoining that of Sir Robert Harcourt, Knight of the Bath, in the Harcourt chapel. The arms of Blount are emblazoned upon the canopy.

"On the south side of the chancel," says Lord Harcourt, "is a plain altar-tomb without any inscription, but with the impression of a cross still remaining upon it; the brass has been torn away.

"The ancient monument under the arch in the south wall of the chancel, is that of Maud, daughter of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, by his second wife, Avice, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord Marmion (which Maud, with her two brothers, assumed the name and arms of Marmion), wife of Sir Thomas de Harcourt, son of Sir William and of Johanna, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor. She died in the 17th year of Richard II. She has the reticulated head-dress, with a narrow gold binding across the forehead; a scarlet mantle lined with ermine, with a narrow gold binding across the breast; the upper part of the sleeves the same; the lower part light blue, and reaching to the knuckles, like mittens. On the sur-

coat, the arms of Harcourt impaled with those of Grey. Those parts both of the arms and of the dress which are blue, are damasked. At her feet a small dog. On the front of the monument four shields, with the following arms; namely, Harcourt; Harcourt impaling Grey; Grey; Mar-mion.

“On a brass in the pavement is the figure of a priest in his vestments, in memory of Sir Henry Dodschone, Vicar of the parish.”

It is remarkable that, although this brass was put down after the Reformation, an inscription upon it, in Latin, invites the piously-disposed to pray for the good Vicar's soul.

“In the north transept,” to continue in Lord Harcourt's words, “on a small round blue marble inserted in the pavement, is a brass which has been described in the Gentleman's Magazine, and is worthy of notice, from the manner in which the arms of Beke are united to those of Harcourt. Sir Richard de Harcourt, son of Sir William and Hilaria, daughter of Henry, Lord Hastings, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord Beke of Eresby; which said Lord devised by his will, made 29th of Edward Ist, the remainder of his arms to be divided between Sir Robert de Willoughby and Sir John de Har-

court; and the above-mentioned stone is probably in memory of Sir John, son of Sir Richard de Harcourt and Margaret de Beke; he died in the year 1330."

The "Probationes sub Edvardo Secundo," from which Lord Harcourt drew the above information, run thus:—

"Ex. 4 E. 2. in Com. Derby. et Sussex. Anthonius Dunelmensis Episcopus obiit, cujus hæredes sunt Robertus de Willoughby et Johannes de Harecourt."

"This sumptuous Bishop, Anthony Bek, dyed 5 Nones March, 1310."

"John Bek of Eresby, a Baron, by his will made 29 E. 1, devised to Sr. Rob. de Willoughby and Sr. John de Harecourt the remainder of his arms, to be divided between them, therein mentioning his brother Anthony, Bishop of Durrham. Some time after this Bek's son dyed, whereby Walter Willoughby, son of Alice and John de Harcourt, son of Margaret, daughter of the first John, became his next heir."

Lord Harcourt continues:—

"In the same transept the Harcourt arms are emblazoned on a shield; but whether placed there to mark the burial-place of one of that family, or

for what other reason, is not known. In the south transept is an altar-tomb, the monument of Sir Simon Harcourt, son of Sir Christopher and Johanna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Miles Stapleton. He was knighted the 21st year of Henry the Seventh, and married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Dayrell. He died 1547. At the head of the tomb the arms of Harcourt; and on either side three shields, with the following arms:—Harcourt and Darrell (his wife); Harcourt and Stapleton (his mother); Harcourt; Harcourt and Darrell (repeated); Harcourt and St. Clair (his grandmother):—both heiresses.

Close to this monument is the original cast of the large statue erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of William Earl Harcourt, Field-marshal. It was a gift from the artist, and placed where it now stands by the present owner of Stanton Harcourt.

"The font," continues Lord Harcourt, "is octangular. On the front is a cross, with letters in the Gothic character on either side of it. In each of the compartments are spread quatrefoils, except that on which there is a cross. Within the two

others a rose; and the remaining three contain shields, with the following arms: namely, Byron; Francis impaling Harcourt; Harcourt. By a strange error, to have been committed in an age when the science of heraldry was held in high estimation, the arms of Francis are placed on the dexter instead of the sinister side. Sir Thomas Harcourt, who died in 1460, married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis; but no female of the former family married into the latter.

“It is probable, from the style of the ornaments carved upon the font, and from the arms of Byron being placed upon it, that it was erected by Sir Robert Harcourt, who married Margaret Byron, and was son of Sir Thomas.”

In the year 1843, £1,000 were laid out by Archbishop Harcourt in repairs done to this church; he also built a new porch. The women's door, described by Lord Harcourt, was closed at this time. Men and women now enter indiscriminately at the north door, and sit together in the body of the church. Formerly the women were all placed in the north aisle, and the men sat alone in the nave.

The Early English wooden screen in this

church is one of the most remarkable in England. The layers of blue paint with which it was defaced, have lately been removed, and vestiges of the ancient decoration have been disclosed. The screen itself is made of oak, and is pierced in some of its lower parts by irregular holes, such as used to be made to allow the outside kneeling congregation a sight of the elevation of the Host, when the doors of the screen, which are very high, were closed^f. The lancet-windows in the chancel, which are alluded to by Lord Harcourt, are very beautiful; some of them contain small portions of very ancient painted-glass.

The church has lately been warmed at the expense of the Rector. In digging under the centre Tower to place the hot-water pipes, some copper Neurenburgh tokens, and some fragments of Roman glass, were found. There is a very decent peal of bells

^f Another explanation may be, that such holes were cut by the Puritans, with the object of disfiguring the paintings which existed on the screen.

in the church tower, and the Stanton Harcourt ringers have always been famous.

The Harcourt Chapel is thus described by Lord Harcourt :—

“Under the east window, where the altar formerly stood, is a large architectural monument of marble and alabaster, gilded, to the memory of Sir Philip Harcourt and his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Waller, the Parliament general, by the Lady Anne Finch, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Winchilsea. It consists of a pediment, supported by two columns of black marble of the Corinthian order. At the top the crest of Harcourt, and on either side two boy-angels holding a drapery, in the centre of which are the arms of Harcourt impaling Waller. Below the cornice are two oval niches, containing the bustos of Sir Philip and his wife ; and under them two tablets, on which are inscriptions in Latin to their memory.

“The monument on the south side is that of Sir Robert Harcourt (son of Sir Thomas and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis), and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherton. Sir Robert was Sheriff of Leicester and Warwickshire in 1445 ; Governor of Vernon, &c., in Normandy, 1446 ;

and elected High Steward of the University of Oxford the same year ; Knight of the Garter in the third year of Edward the Fourth ; Commissioner with the Earl of Warwick, and others, for the treaty between England and France, in the year 1467 ; slain by the Staffords of the Lancastrian party, 1471. He is represented in his hair ; a gorget of mail, and plated armour, strapped at the elbows and wrists ; a large-hilted sword on the left, and a dagger on the right ; belt charged with oak-leaves, and hands bare, and a kind of ruffle turned back at the wrists ; shoes of scaled armour ; Order of the Garter on the left leg, and over all, the mantle of the Order, with a rich cape, and cordon ; his head reclined on a helmet, with his crest, a peacock ; at his feet a lion.

“His lady is in the veiled head-dress falling back ; has a mantle, and a surcoat, and cordon ; long sleeves, fastened in a singular manner at the wrists, and the Garter, with the motto in embossed letters, above the elbow of the left arm ; her feet partly wrapped up in her mantle.

“On the front, four spread six-foils, containing shields with the following arms ; namely, Harcourt impaling Byron twice, and twice Marmion ; which Maud de Grey, his grandmother, bore in right of her mother, heiress of the Marmions. At the head of the monument two shields ; on one Harcourt and Byron, encircled with the

Gar­ter ; on the other, Harcourt single. The figure of this lady is extremely curious, from her being represented with the Gar­ter ; and is one of the only three known examples of female sepulchral effigies having been decorated with the insignia of that Order. According to Mr. Ashmole, Constance, daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter (first married to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and secondly to Sir John Grey, Knight of the Gar­ter, and Earl of Tankerville in Normandy), was thus represented on her tomb.

“ But the figures of the ladies upon the fine monument of her brother, the Duke of Exeter, in the collegiate church of St. Catharine, near the Tower of London, (one of which, Dr. Ducarell supposes, was intended for the said Constance,) are so mutilated, that no such distinctive decoration can be traced on either of them.

“ The other similar example is the effigy of Alice, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, wife of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, on her beautiful monument at Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, still in perfect preservation ; but on the last-named figure, the Gar­ter is worn above the wrist, and has no motto. Of the three above-mentioned monuments, fine and accurate drawings are given by Mr. Gough in his ‘ Funeral Monuments of Great Britain.’ From these authorities, Mr. Anstis has observed, that antiently the ladies of the Knights

of the Garter, had not only the habit of the Order, which was semée of garters, but that they had also the ensign of the Garter delivered to them.

“Opposite the monument of Sir Robert Harcourt and his lady, is that of Sir Robert, his grandson, son of Sir John Harcourt and Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris. He was standard-bearer to King Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth, Knight of the Bath 1495, Knight Banneret 1497. On the front of the tomb are four monks in black, holding their beads, and two angels, holding each a shield; at the head, the red rose, the cognizance of the House of Lancaster. He is in his hair; plated armour; gorget of mail, collar of S.S., a large hilted sword, hands bare. His head reclines on a helmet, with the crest a peacock, on a ducal coronet.”

This monument is of white alabaster, painted; it is attached to a portion of another tomb, which may possibly have formed the base of the canopy which now stands on the top of the Easter-altar.

Lord Harcourt's description continues thus :—

“On a stone in the pavement are the figures of two men in brass, and two shields; on the one, Harcourt impaling Atherton; on the other

(on the sinister side), the arms of Atherton only, the impalement on the dexter having been torn off. Underneath are inscribed the names of Thomas Harcourt, who died the third of February, 1460; and of Nicholas Atherton, who died the 26th of October, 1454. And under them the figures of three children; viz., George Harcourt, Alys Harcourt, Isabel Harcourt. Thomas Harcourt was third son of Sir Robert and Margaret Byron; and it appears, from the arms of Atherton being impaled with his, that he married one of that family.

“On one side of the Chapel is a large mural monument of marble, ornamented with flowers, to the memory of Simon, only son of Simon, first Viscount Harcourt, on which is an inscription in Latin, composed by Dr. Friend; and below it the well-known lines by Mr. Pope, which, however, differ in some respects from those published in his works. Near the head of the monument of Sir Robert Harcourt and Margaret Byron, is a Piscina. This Church, besides its several ancient and curious monuments, is distinguished by two epitaphs by Mr. Pope, and one by Mr. Congreve; viz., that inscribed on a tablet on the outside north wall, to the memory of the lovers killed by lightning, and that on the monument of the Hon. Simon Harcourt; and that on Robert Huntingdon and his son, Esq^{rs}., by the last.”

Since Lord Harcourt's account was written, there have been some additions made to the monuments in the Harcourt Chapel. In the first place, an important monument to himself was placed in the north-west corner of the chapel, by his widow. On an altar-tomb, a full-length recumbent figure is placed, with the hands crossed on the breast, at the feet a peacock; on the head, which rests on a pillow, is a coronet; the face was taken from a cast after death; the body is clothed in peer's robes; and a copy of verses, written by Lady Harcourt, commemorates the virtues of the deceased. A small wooden tablet with an inscription, attached to the monument of her husband, is all that records the sepulchre of Elizabeth, Countess of Harcourt; that gifted lady, who, as she used to say, was half a Harcourt before her marriage, and who, having married her first cousin, became wholly one.

Above the monument of George Simon Lord Harcourt, a marble tablet has been placed, to the memory of his brother Wil-

liam, the last Earl. And on the opposite side of the chapel is an altar-tomb, in stone, to the Hon. Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his cousin, the last Lord Harcourt. This monument is in stone by Noble. When first it was placed in the chapel, it faced towards the west. The sculptor, however, was requested to make it face eastwards. This he did, with some inconvenience. It is, however, probable that Mr. Noble was right in the position he chose. Ecclesiastics were generally interred looking westward, under a notion that they should face their flock at the resurrection.

The monument which Lord Harcourt describes, under the east window of the chapel, was moved by Mr. George Harcourt into the south transept. This is a great improvement, as the east window of the chapel was thoroughly defaced by it. The present possessor has restored the altar at the east end, over which he has placed a brass tablet, inscribed with the names of the

Lords of Stanton Harcourt, and their wives, for thirty-seven generations^g. At the foot of the monument of Archbishop Harcourt is a marble bust and pedestal, erected to the memory of his eldest son, George Harcourt, by his second wife, Frances, Countess of Waldegrave^h.

^g The following forms the heading of the Tablet :—

“Majoribus suis, Dominis olim de Stanton Harcourt, plerisque necnon in hac ecclesia sepultis, tabulas has, piè memor, poni voluit Edvardus Gulielmus Harcourt; qui, A.D. 1825 natus, A.D. 1849. Susan Harriet, filiam unicam Comitis de Sheffield, uxorem duxit; de quibus descenderunt Aubrey filius, et Edith filia.”

^h At the time that Mary, Countess Harcourt, was buried, the family vault was re-constructed. Many of the more ancient coffins were buried lower down, under the floor, and fresh compartments were built above. In the upper compartments are buried,—

Elizabeth, second wife of the first Lord Harcourt, died 1724.

Simon, first Lord Harcourt, died 1727.

Hon. Elizabeth, mother of the first Earl Harcourt, died 1760.

Rebecca, Countess Harcourt, died 1765.

Hon. Elizabeth, sister of the first Earl Harcourt, died 1765.

Simon, Earl Harcourt, died 1777.

George Simon, Earl Harcourt, died 1809.

Caroline, daughter of Archbishop Harcourt, died 1815.

Elizabeth, Countess Harcourt, died 1826.

William, Earl Harcourt, died 1830.

Lady Anne, wife of Archbishop Harcourt, died 1832.

Mary, Countess Harcourt, died 1833.

Lady Elizabeth, wife of G. G. Harcourt, died 1838.

Archbishop Harcourt, died 1847.

Leveson, third son of Archbishop Harcourt, died 1860.

George, eldest son of Archbishop Harcourt, died 1861.

There are eight vacant places.

A pleasant theory has been broached respecting the first building of the church at Stanton Harcourt; the base of the edifice is formed of the plum-pudding stone, as it is familiarly called, which is found in the neighbourhood. Ancient remains, which by some are imagined to be Druidical places of worship, are also formed of this stone. It has, therefore, been suggested that possibly when the land became Christianized, the Druidical temples were demolished, and the materials used for building a Christian church. This is probably a fancy, but it is a pleasant one.

At a short distance from the village of Stanton Harcourt are some large upright stones, known by the name of the Devil's Quoits. The tradition in the county is, that the Devil was playing at Quoits one Sunday on Wytham hill, four miles distant, and that these stones were the result of his play. Mr. Warton has suggested that these stones were erected to commemorate an engagement, fought near Bampton in the year 614,

between the British and the Saxons; when the Saxon Princes, Cynegil and Cwhicelon, slew more than 2,000 Britons. Other accounts attribute the position of these stones to the Druids.

The situation of Stanton Harcourt is very healthy. It stands at a good elevation, about two miles distant from the river Thames, on a gravel soil. The gravel is limestone, formed of the detritus from the Cotswold hills; in some places it is thirty feet thick, and lies on the top of the Oxford clay. The supply of water is excellent, and never-failing. There is a peculiarity about the soil, which would puzzle any farmer not accustomed to the locality; the iron from the oolite, mixing with the limestone, is cemented by the action of an acid, which is the produce of decayed vegetable matter; the product is a conglomerate, which in places is formed into masses that defy anything but the process of blasting to reduce their substance. The plough frequently suffers from contact with such objects, and

the cutting of ditches is often impeded by the same cause. Frost has no effect in disintegrating such soil; and the upturned land is, therefore, very little benefited by being fallowed.

The House at Stanton Harcourt was surrounded by a moat, which on one side dilated into fish-ponds. In his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," Mr. Plott writes as follows :—

"I met with a contrivance for fish-ponds at the Right Worshipful Sir Philip Harcourt's at Stanton Harcourt, where the stews not only feed one another, as the ponds of the Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon at Cornbury, the learned James Tyrrel's, Esq^{re}., at Shotover Forrest, and may be served by letting the water of the upper ponds out into the lower, but by a side-ditch cut along by them, and sluices out of each, may be any of them emptied without letting the water into, or giving the least disturbance to, any of the rest; which being a convenience that I never met with before, and perhaps unknown to many, I thought good to mention."

Nathaniel Hawthorne, in his pleasant little

volume, "Our Old Home," published in 1864, speaks thus of Stanton Harcourt :—

"Stanton Harcourt is a very curious old place. It was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Harcourt, which now has its principal abode at Nuneham Courtenay, a few miles off. The lodge is a relic of the family mansion or castle, other portions of which are close at hand ; for across the garden rise two grey towers, both of them picturesquely venerable, and interesting for more than their antiquity. One of these towers, in its entire capacity from height to depth, constituted the kitchen of the ancient castle, and is still used for domestic purposes, although it has not, nor ever had, a chimney ; or we might rather say, it is itself one vast chimney, with a hearth of thirty feet square, and a flue and aperture of the same size. There are two huge fireplaces within, and the interior walls of the tower are blackened with the smoke that for centuries used to gush forth from them, and climb upward, seeking an exit through some wide air-holes in the conical roof, full seventy feet above. These lofty openings were capable of being so arranged, with reference to the wind, that the cooks are said to have been seldom troubled by the smoke ; and here, no doubt, they were accustomed to roast oxen whole, with as little fuss and ado as a

modern cook would roast a fowl. The inside of the tower is very dim and sombre (being nothing but rough stone walls, lighted only from the aperture above-mentioned), and has still a pungent odour of smoke and soot, the reminiscence of the fires and feasts of generations that have passed away. Methinks the extremest range of domestic economy lies between an American cooking-stove and the ancient kitchen, seventy dizzy feet in height, and all one fireplace, of Stanton Harcourt.

“Now—the place being without a parallel in England, and therefore necessarily beyond the experience of an American—it is somewhat remarkable that, while we stood gazing at this kitchen, I was haunted and perplexed by an idea that somewhere or other I had seen just this strange spectacle before. The height, the blackness, the dismal void before my eyes, seemed as familiar as the decorous neatness of my grandmother’s kitchen ; only my unaccountable memory of the scene was lighted up with an image of lurid fires blazing all round the dim interior circuit of the tower. I had never before had so pertinacious an attack, as I could not but suppose it, of that odd state of mind wherein we fitfully and teasingly remember some previous scene or incident, of which the one now passing appears to be but the echo and reduplication.

"Though the explanation of the mystery did not for some time occur to me, I may as well conclude the matter here. In a letter of Pope's, addressed to the Duke of Buckingham, there is an account of Stanton Harcourt (as I now find, although the name is not mentioned), where he resided while translating a part of the *Iliad*. It is one of the most admirable pieces of description in the language—playful and picturesque, with fine touches of humorous pathos—and conveys as perfect a picture as was ever drawn of a decayed English country-house; and among other rooms, most of which have since crumbled down and disappeared, he dashes off the grim aspect of this kitchen, which, moreover, he peoples with witches, engaging Satan himself as head-cook, who stirs the infernal cauldrons that seethe and bubble over the fires. This letter, and others relative to his abode here, were very familiar to my earlier reading, and, remaining still fresh at the bottom of my memory, caused the weird and ghostly sensation that came over me on beholding the real spectacle that had formerly been made so vivid to my imagination.

"Our next visit was to the church, which stands close by, and is quite as ancient as the remnants of the castle. In a chapel or side-aisle, dedicated to the Harcourts, are found some very interesting family monuments, and among them, recumbent

on a tombstone, the figure of an armed knight of the Lancastrian party, who was slain in the Wars of the Roses. His features, dress, and armour are painted in colours, still wonderfully fresh, and there still blushes the symbol of the Red Rose, denoting the faction for which he fought and died. His head rests upon an alabaster or marble helmet; and on the tomb lies the veritable helmet, it is to be presumed, which he wore in battle—a ponderous iron case, with the visor complete, and remnants of the gilding that once covered it. The crest is a large peacock, not of metal, but of wood. Very possibly this helmet was but an heraldic adornment of his tomb; and, indeed, it seems strange that it has not been stolen before now, especially in Cromwell's time, when knightly tombs were little respected, and when armour was in request. However, it is needless to dispute with the dead knight about the identity of his iron pot, and we may as well allow it to be the very same that so often gave him the headache in his lifetime.

“Leaning against the wall, at the foot of the tomb, is the shaft of a spear, with a wofully tattered and utterly faded banner appended to it—the knightly banner beneath which he marshalled his followers in the field. As it was absolutely falling to pieces, I tore off one little bit, no bigger than a finger-nail, and put it into my waistcoat-

pocket; but seeking it subsequently, it was not to be found.

"On the opposite side of the little chapel, two or three yards from this tomb, is another monument, on which lie, side by side, one of the same knightly race of Harcourts, and his lady. The tradition of the family is, that this knight was standard-bearer of Henry of Richmond in the battle of Bosworth Fieldⁱ; and a banner, supposed to be the same that he carried, now droops over his effigy. It is just such a colourless silk rag as the one already described. The knight has the Order of the Garter on his knee, and the lady wears it on her left arm—an odd place enough for a garter; but if worn in its proper locality, it could not be decorously visible.

"The complete preservation and good condition of these statues, even to the minutest adornment of the sculpture, and their very noses—the most vulnerable part of a marble man as of a living one—are miraculous. Except in Westminster Abbey, among the chapels of the kings, I have seen none so well preserved. Perhaps they owe it to the loyalty of Oxfordshire, diffused throughout its neighbourhood by the influence of the University, during the great civil war and the

ⁱ Mr. Hawthorne has made a mistake between Sir Robert Harcourt and Sir Thomas Harcourt; it was the latter, whose tomb he previously described, who was at the battle of Bosworth.

rule of the Parliament. It speaks well, too, for the upright and kindly character of this old family, that the peasantry, among whom they had lived for ages, did not desecrate their tombs, when it might have been done with impunity.

“There are other and more recent memorials of the Harcourts, one of which is the last lord, who died about a hundred years ago^k; his figure, like those of his ancestors, lies on the top of his tomb, clad, not in armour, but in his robes as a peer. The title is now extinct, but the family survives in a younger branch, and still holds this patrimonial estate, though they have long since quitted it as a residence.

“We next went to see the ancient fish-ponds appertaining to the mansion, and which used to be of vast dietary importance to the family in Catholic times, and when fish was not otherwise attainable. There are two or three, or more, of these reservoirs, one of which is of very respectable size,—large enough, indeed, to be really a picturesque object, with its grass-green borders, and the trees drooping over it, and the towers of the castle and the church reflected within the weed-grown depths of its smooth mirror. A sweet fragrance, as it were, of ancient time and present quiet and seclusion was breathing all around; the

^k This is the tomb of George Simon, the last Earl but one, who died 1809.

sunshine of to-day had a mellow charm of antiquity in its brightness. These ponds are said still to breed abundance of such fish as love deep and quiet waters ; but I saw only some minnows, and one or two snakes, which were lying among the weeds on the top of the water, sunning and bathing themselves at once.

“I mentioned that there were two towers remaining of the old castle ; the one containing the kitchen we have already visited, the other, still more interesting, is next to be described. It is some seventy feet high, grey and reverend, but in excellent repair, though I could not perceive that anything had been done to renovate it. The basement-story was once the family chapel, and is, of course, still a consecrated spot. At one corner of the tower is a circular turret, within which a narrow staircase, with worn steps of stone, winds round and round as it climbs upward, giving access to a chamber on each floor, and finally emerging on the battlemented roof. Ascending this turret-stair, and arriving at the third story, we enter a chamber, not large, though occupying the whole area of the tower, and lighted by a window on each side. It was wainscoted from floor to ceiling with dark oak, and had a little fireplace in one of the corners. The window-panes were small and set in lead. The curiosity of this room is, that it was once the residence of

Pope, and that he here wrote a considerable part of the translation of Homer, and likewise, no doubt, the admirable letters to which I have referred above.

“The room once contained a record by himself, scratched with a diamond on one of the window-panes (since removed to safe keeping to Nuneham Courtenay, where it was shewn me), purporting that he had here finished the fifth book of the *Iliad*, on such a day.

“A poet has a fragrance about him, such as no other human being is gifted withal; it is indestructible, and clings for evermore to everything he has touched. I was not impressed at Blenheim with any sense that the mighty Duke still haunted the palace that was created for him; but here, after a century and a-half, we are still conscious of the presence of that decrepit little figure of Queen Anne’s time, although he was merely a casual guest in the old tower during one or two summer months.

“However brief the time and slight the connection, his spirit cannot be exorcised so long as the tower stands. In my mind, moreover, Pope, or any other person with available claim, is right in adhering to the spot dead or alive; for I never saw a chamber that I should like better to inhabit,—so comfortably small, in such a safe inaccessible seclusion, and with a varied landscape from each

window. One of them looks upon the church, close at hand, and down into the green church-yard, extending almost to the foot of the tower; the others have views wide and far, over a gently undulating tract of country. If desirous of a loftier elevation, about a dozen more steps of the turret-stair will bring the occupant to the summit of the tower, where Pope used to come, no doubt, in the summer evenings, and peep—poor little shrimp that he was!—through the embrasures of the battlement."

And now we must return to the family pedigree. Robert and Isabel de Harcourt had four sons and one daughter, William, surnamed "the Englishman," his heir; Oliver de Harcourt, who joined Prince Louis of France and his party against King John, and was made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, A.D. 1217; John de Harcourt, who lived at Roledge, or Rodeley in Leicestershire, having married Hawis, daughter of Sir William Burdet; Sir Robert de Harcourt, who married Dionysia, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pipard, of Lapworth in Warwickshire; and Alice, married first to

John de Limesi, and afterwards to Walleran de Newburg, Earl of Warwick. In the "Probationes sub Richardo Primo," we read, that—

"Waleran, Earl of Warwick, owed the King 100 marks, to marry Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Harcourt, widow of John de Limesse."

William de Harcourt, eldest son of Sir Robert and Isabel, was called "the Englishman," to distinguish him from others of the same name; he adhered to King John against Louis the Dauphin of France, and the rebellious Barons, in 1216; and went with Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, to the Holy Land, 1218. He was present at the siege of Damietta. In 1219, he was made Governor of Tamworth Castle. He married, by appointment of King John, Alice, eldest daughter and heiress of Thomas Noel of Ellenhall and Ronton. She had for her portion Ellenhall, Seighford, Bridgeford, &c., in Staffordshire, and Grandborough in Warwickshire, &c. Her younger sister, Joane,

who married William Dunston, had Ronton ; which, however, afterwards reverted to the descendants of Alice. From Phillip, younger brother of Thomas Noel, the Earls of Gainsborough are descended. William de Harcourt was buried in Worcester Cathedral, where there is a monument to him, with his legs crossed, in indication of his having been a Crusader. He had two sons and one daughter ; Sir Richard, his heir ; Sir Henry, knighted in 1278 ; and Hellen, wife of Hugh Bigot, Chief Justice of England.

The eldest son, Sir Richard, Lord of Stanton Harcourt and Ellenhall, married Arabella, daughter of Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland ; who by her mother, Margaret (sister and co-heir of Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester), was descended from Touroude, the eldest son of Torf. She brought with her the Manors of Bosworth, Aileston, and Charnwood, in Leicestershire.

Sir Richard had two sons and one daughter ; the elder son was Sir William,

who succeeded him; the second son was Sayer de Harcourt, who joined Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, against King Henry the Second, and, being taken at the battle of Evesham, August 6, 1266, died in prison the same year, disseized of his lands; the daughter, Maud, married Sir Giles Peneston. Sir Richard died 1258.

Sir William de Harcourt was summoned by Henry the Third, in 1263, to attend him at Worcester on Lammas-day (August 1), sufficiently furnished with horse and arms to fight against Llewellyn, Prince of Wales; and again, in 1264, he was summoned to join the King at Oxford, to march against the same prince. Sir William was afterwards seduced, as well as his younger brother, Sayer, by Simon de Montfort, into joining his party against the King; but, after the battle of Evesham, he received the King's pardon, under the benefit of the "Dictum de Kenilworth," Oct. 31, 1266.

Sir William married two wives; first, Alice, daughter of Alan la Zouche, by whom

he had two daughters, Margery, married to Sir John Cantelupe, and Arabella, married to Sir Fulke Pembrugge; second, Hillaria, daughter of Henry Lord Hastings, by his wife Ada, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, brother to Malcolm the Fourth and William the Lion, Kings of Scotland. By his second wife, Sir William had an only son, Richard, who succeeded him in 1279.

Richard de Harcourt, in 1293, obtained from King Edward the First a grant of the fairs and markets at Bosworth, which remained in the family till the reign of Henry the Eighth; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beke, of Eresby in Lincolnshire, and sister and co-heir of Sir Walter Beke. He had two sons,—Sir John, his successor, and Nicholas, Rector of Shippey in Leicestershire. He died in 1293.

Sir John de Harcourt was knighted at Whitsuntide, 1306, with Edward, Prince of Wales, and served with King Edward the First in Scotland. He had two wives; first, Ellen, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, and Mili-

cent his wife, by whom he had an only son, William; second, Alice, daughter of Peter Corbet of Caus Castle in Shropshire, but by her he had no issue. Sir John died in 1330.

Sir William married Jane, daughter of Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor; by her he had two sons, Sir Richard, the elder, and Sir Thomas, the younger; he died, June 6, 1349. His widow survived him twenty years, having married, secondly, Ralph de Ferrers.

The eldest son, Sir Richard, died during the lifetime of his father. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir William Shareshull, of Shareshull in Staffordshire, Lord Chief Justice of England. He left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Thomas, second son of Lord Astley, from whom he obtained Newton in Leicestershire.

The younger son, Thomas, was Knight of the Shire for the county of Oxford, 1376, and custodian of Oxford Castle. He married Maud, daughter of Lord Grey, of Ro-

therfield, by his second wife, Avice, daughter and co-heir of John, Lord Marmion; she had Coggs¹ and Hardwicke assigned to her

¹ The Barony of Arsic consisted of Coggs, Hardwicke, and Standlake. It belonged in 1103 to Manasser Arsic, who was High Sheriff of Oxon. 9th Henry II. His grandson, John Arsic, married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Vernon. He had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother, John Arsic, who married Sibylla de Crevequer. They had two daughters, Joan de Greinville, and Alice de Haye; who, notwithstanding that they had a half-brother, Gerard, were co-heiresses; and on the death of their mother, whose dower was fixed on Coggs, made over the Barony of Arsic, with the other vast possessions of their father, to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York. The Archbishop was the fifth son of Henry de Grey of Codnovre, or Codnor, who lived in the time of Richard the First. Henry de Grey had five sons:—1. Richard de Codnovre, 2. John de Wilton and Ruthin, 3. William de Landford, 4. Robert de Rotherfield, 5. Walter, Archbishop of York. Robert, the fourth son, received Rotherfield as a gift from his younger brother, the Archbishop, who also endowed his nephew, Walter, son of Robert, with the Barony of Arsic. Walter the younger died, leaving a son, Robert, who married Avice, daughter of William de St. Lice, he died seised of the Barony of Arsic, by the service of keeping Dover Castle. He left a son, John, twenty-four years old, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William de Odingfells, she had Coggs for her dower. He was succeeded by his son John, who was twice married; first, to Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Bryan Fitz-alan of Bedall; secondly, to Avice, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord Marmion, who brought him the manor of Berewyke in Sussex. He left a son, John, by his first wife, and by his second wife, Avice (who had Coggs for her dower); he left a daughter, Maud, married to John de Botetourt of Weoley, and

for dower. Maud was first married to John de Botetourt of Weoley. Sir Thomas was knighted in 1366 by King Edward the Third, by which King he was granted general letters of attorney for one year, on his going in his service to Milan, with Lionel, Duke of Clarence. He had two sons, Thomas and Richard, and died April 12, 1417. He left it in his will, that he should be buried by the side of his mother in Ronton Abbey.

Of his two sons, Thomas, the elder, married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis of Forwark in Derbyshire. He had five sons and two daughters. He died on the third of June, 1460, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Sir Robert was the eldest son, but the succession, on the failure of his heirs in the fourth generation, passed to the grandson of his brother, Sir Richard. Sir Robert

afterwards to Thomas de Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt. When the male line of Grey of Rotherfield failed, an heiress took Coggs to the Lovells. Minster Lovell remains with the name of the family.

was Sheriff of Leicestershire and Warwickshire in 1445. At the time when a marriage was concluded between Henry the Sixth, and Margaret, daughter of the King of Sicily, Sir Robert Harcourt was sent with others to receive her at Rouen. We find a note of the King's largess on this occasion :—

“To our well-beloved Robert Harcourt, K^t., £15 18s. 6d. for the wages of him and 2 yeomen for 30 days, being in the parties of Ffrance and Normandie, attendyng upon the saveguard of oure moost deere & best-beloved wyf the Queene.”

He was Governor of Vernon in Normandy, and was also High Steward of the University of Oxford. In 1463 he was made a Knight of the Garter. There is no account of the time of his election entered in the Black Book of the Garter, but divers manuscripts inform us that it was in the 3rd of Edward the Fourth, and that he succeeded Viscount Beaumont in the twelfth stall on the Princes' side. That book is

also silent as to the offering his achievements after his death; but other manuscripts assure us that at St. George's feast, 1471, which was the 11th of Edward the Fourth, the Duke of Gloucester and Lord Berners offered the sword of Sir Robert Harcourt, and that the Earl of Essex and the Earl Douglas offered his helmet. The Black Book of the Garter, on 29th April, 4th of Edward the Fourth, takes notice, that Sir Robert Harcourt's attendance was excused, with some others, as one of those who were engaged in urgent affairs for the King, and that he was afterwards present at the feasts kept at Windsor on 29th April, the 5th of Edward the Fourth, on the 27th April, the 6th of Edward the Fourth, and on the 22nd April, 7th of Edward the Fourth; which is the whole that book contains relating to him.

In this same year there was a reward of £300 given him by the King for the laudable service done by him at the siege of Alnwicke Castle, 28 April, 1465.

"In consideration of the great and laudable service that our right wel-beloved Knight, Sir Robert Harcourt, did unto us at the seige of our Castle of Alnewyk, and after the getting of the same in keeping therof, not only to his grete commendation and worship, but also to his grete charge and cost, we have given him CCC^l. by way of reward."

On the 6th of May in the same year, he was sent on an embassy to King Louis XI. of France, in company with Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick (surnamed the King-maker), to treat for peace.

The following is addressed to the Keeper of the Privy Purse in the 7th of Edward the Fourth :—

"We have graunted unto our trusty and well-beloved Sir Robert Harcourt, one of the Knights of the Garter, the some of £60, by way of reward for the costs and expences of the sayd Robert Harcourt, for the tyme of his going of late with our right truste and entierly beloved cousin th'erl of Warrewyk, in our ambassiadoe to our Cousin, King Lowys of Ffrance into Normandie, his abode there and comyng from thens unto us."

This is dated at Windsor.

Sir Robert was killed by some of the Staffords of the Lancastrian party on the 14 of Nov. 1471. A deed dated 16th of Edward the Fourth, declares that Margaret, late wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, remitted to William Stafford, late of Grafton in the county of Worcester, to bastard Humphry Stafford of that place, Esq., and to Thomas Stafford of the same place, Esq., all actions of appeal, robbery, felonies, &c.; and principally the appeal which she had brought against them for the death of her said husband. This was six years after Sir Robert's death. He and his wife were buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Sir Robert had four sons; the eldest, John, his successor; and three younger sons, Robert, Thomas, and George, who all died without issue.

John Harcourt was twenty years old at the time of his father's death; he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris, of Bray in Berkshire, and died on the 26th of June, 1485, at the age of thirty-four. He was

Sheriff of Stafford; and we find in the "Probationes sub Edvardo Quarto :"—

"Priv: Sig: ffeb. 5, E. 4 to make an assignment of 80*l.* to John Harcourt, Squyer, Sherif of Stafford, out of the issues of his baillywick."

This goodly custom of reimbursing the Sheriffs has long since ceased. The said John was also attached to the court; we read—

"John Harecourt unus generossorum Camerae Regis, 18. E. 4."

He was succeeded by his only son, Sir Robert Harcourt, who was standard-bearer to King Henry the Seventh at the battle of Bosworth, on the 22nd of August, 1485. In 1495 he was made a Knight of the Bath, at the same time with Henry, Duke of York, afterwards King Henry the Eighth. He was made a Knight Banneret on June 22nd, 1497, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Blackheath, against James, Lord Audley, and his Cornish followers. He married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Lymbrake.

He was buried at Stanton Harcourt; his tomb is opposite that of his grandfather. He was Sheriff of Oxon and Berks.

“Priv: Sig: 11 May 8 Hy. Whereas we have odeigned our webeloved Rob. Harceurte, Squyer, to be Shiref of our Counties of Oxon & Berks for this present yere in wch. He shal susteine great losse, ye assigne him ⁱⁱⁱiiiC^l.

In 1501, Sir Robert was by a deed of the King appointed “Steward of the Manors and Lordships of Ewelme, Tackley, Swyncombe, Lewknor, Newnham, Swerford, Hooknorton, Kidlington, Thorp, and Garsington, with all the members and appurtenances, with the Mastership of the game of the Park of Ewelme, which late were of our rebel traitor, Edmund, late Earl of Suffolk, and at the present, by reason of his rebellion, have come to our hands and disposal.”

Sir Robert had an only son, John, who died without offspring in his father's lifetime. There were four daughters, who became co-heiresses. The family property now went back to Sir Richard's branch; Sir Richard

had three wives,—first, Edith, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clair; and we read that—

“the King (Edward the 4th), in consideration of the good services which Richard Harecourt, Esq., had performed unto Richard Duke of York, father to the King, and to himself, granted him and Edith his wife, and the issue male of their two bodies, the mannor of Shotswell in Warwick.”

By her he had a son, Christopher, and a daughter, Anne, married first to Henry Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele; secondly, to John, son of Simon Montfort. We read that—

“Henry, who called himself Lord Say, & who dyed 1 August, 16 E. 4, left issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Harecourt of Stanton Harecourt, a son.”

Sir Richard's second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor, of Rounton in Staffordshire; by her he had an only son, John, who married Margaret, daughter of William Bray, of Lembridge in Herefordshire. Sir Richard's third wife was Catherine, widow of Sir Miles Stapleton, who

presented him with an only son, William. Sir Richard was Sheriff of Oxon and Berks.

"Priv: Sig: 14 Nov: 5 E. 4. Whereas we have appointed Richard Harcourt, K^{nt}., to be Sheriff of Oxford and Berks: for the year next coming, ye pay 100^l."

The following letter was written by John Paston, to Sir John Paston, Knight, dated Norwich, 21st of Sept., 1472, 12th Edward IV.

"Letyng you wit, y^t. y^r. desyer as for the Knyghts of the Shyer was an ipossoybyl to be browght a bowght, ffor my Lord of Norff, and my Lord Suff, wer agreid mor then a fortnyght go to have S^r. Rob^t. Wyngfeld, and S^r. Rychard Harcort."

Sir Richard died Oct. 1, 1487; in the "Probationes sub Henrico Septimo," we find—

"in libro Logge in Curia Prærog. Cantuar., p. 204.—I, Richard Harecourte, of Witham in Berks, make my will this 25 Sep^t., 1486. . . . to be buried in the Church of oure Lady in the Abby of Abingdon for the soule of Edyth, sometyme my wif, and for the soule of Dame Katerine now my wife, when she shall depart out of this world.

. . . . My sonne, William Harecourte my daughter, Isabel Alice, my daughter, wiff to W^m. Bessillys Margarett, the daughter of Edward Harcourt, be in the ruling of my wife . . . and that Symond, and Richard his brother, be likewise."

Then follows an indenture,—

"that his feoffees make an estate to Katherine his wife . . . and after her decease to William his son, and to the heirs male of his body, and for default of such, to Symond, brother of the said Richard, and the heirs male of his body, and for default thereof to Miles Harcourt: the remainder to Anne, late wife of Henry ffenys, Lord Say, and to Alice, wife of William Besiles . . . to fane, wife of John Hodeston, Esq., Sometime wife of Christopher Harcourt, and after her decease to Richard, son of the said fane . . . Symond, brother to the said Richard. Probat. 25 Oct. 2 H. 7."

We also find the will of Catherine:—

"I, Dame Katherine Harecourt, widow, make my will 7 July, 1488 . . . to be buried in the Abby of Rowley in Oxfordshire, &c."

Sir Christopher, eldest son and heir of Sir Richard, who lived at Wytham, was married to Joan, daughter and heir of Sir

Miles Stapleton, who was father of Sir Richard's third wife. He died in 1474, in his father's lifetime. He left three sons; first, Richard, who had no children; his will runs as follows :—

“I, Richard Harecourt, Esq., dwellyng in Abingdon, 23 Janry., 1512 to be buried in the abbey of Rewley, on the right side of the grave of Dame Agnes Harecourt, sometyme my wife. . . . That Margery my wife have my land called Ley ffarme, and after her decease, to the Heirs of two bodies comyng, and for default thereof, to my Neveu, Edmond Harcourt, the youngest of my brother Symond, and for want of heirs mailles of his body, to my Cosen, Richard Harecourt, my Unkill William Harecourt's youngest son, of Cornbury Park my father, Cristofer Harecourt, and Grandfather, S^r. Richard Harcourte all other my goods to my wife. I will that lytell Eliz., my wif's youngest daughter, have the most part to her marriage. Probat., 1513.”

“E Libro Holder.”

We also find “E Libro Bodfeld :”—

“I Marery Hartcourte, of Abindon, widdow, 8 May, 1523, to be buried in the monastery of Abendon, beside James Braybroke, sumtyme my

husband . . . my husband Thomas Humfrey . . . my husband Richard Harcourt . . . to my son Olyver Wellysburne, to my d^r Eliz. Braybroke . . . to Olyver, Margery, Alice, Bryget, & Margaret, children of my daughter Margaret Ogan . . . to Thomas Braybroke my son. Probat. 19 Jany., 1523."

Sir Simon, the second son, who succeeded his father, inherited the manor of Wytham from his father; half of the manor of Wytham was held of the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon, by the payment of one sack of wheat, and doing suit to the Court of Cumnor. Sir Simon was twice married, firstly, to Agnes, daughter of Thomas Dayrell, of Scotney, in the county of Salop; and secondly, to the widow of Sir Richard York. By his first marriage he had two sons, John and Edmond.

On the failure of the line of Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G., Sir Simon inherited from his cousin John Harcourt, Stanton Harcourt, Ellenhall, Ronton, and other properties. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and at the action

fought on August the 18th, 1513, 5th of Henry the Eighth, near Guinegate, commonly called the battle of the Spurs. He was knighted for his bravery on these occasions. He built the gate-house at Stanton Harcourt, commonly called the Lodge, and his arms, with those of Dayrell, appear on the gateway. He died on the 16th of Jan. 1547, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Sir John Harcourt, the eldest son of Sir Simon, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Barentyne, of Haselyn, in Oxfordshire. By her he had six sons and eight daughters; we read in the "Probationes sub Edvardo Sexto," that Sir John Harcourt bought the lands of Harcourt in Sussex.

Concerning his third daughter Ursula, we read that she was

"married unto Mr. Robert Gynes, Esq: of Sussex, and died in ffeet S^{tr}. within the city of London, the 14th day of December, and was buried in S^t. Bride's Church, within the Chapell on the north side of the same church, the 16th day of

the said month of December, in the 14th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., 1571. The afores^d M^r. Robert Gynes, and Ursula his wife, deceased, hath issue, Elizabeth their only daughter living, being of four years of age. The mourners at her funeral were, M^{rs}. Mary Taverner, sister to the defunct, M^{rs}. Ridge, M^{rs}. Eliz. Knevit, four brethren of the said defunct were the black Gownes, Viz^t M^r. Simon Harcourt of Oxfordshire, Esq., M^r. Robert Harcourt, Walter Harcourt, and the penon was born by Henry Harcourt, M^r. Bedyll, preacher. Witnesseth W^m. Denthick, Esq., als Yorke Herald of Armes. Whereunto the said M^r. Robert Gynes hath subscribed, An^o et die predict. 1571."

Simon, the eldest son of Sir John, of whom more hereafter, was Receiver-General for the county of Hereford, in the year 1568. Robert, the second son, was member for the borough of Tamworth. Michael, the third son, also represented the borough of Tamworth, with his brother Robert, in the year 1563. Michael married Joan, heiress of John Tilney, and widow of Richard Greenaway, Esq., and in her right he held the Manor of Leck-

hampsted, in Bucks ; and in the year 1597 was elected for the town of Buckingham. He died 1597, and was buried there.

Sir Simon, eldest son of Sir John, had three wives ; first, Mary, daughter of Edward Aston of Tixhall, in the county of Stafford ; second, Grace, daughter of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsal, in the county of Hereford, and widow of William Robinson of Drayton - Bassett, in Staffordshire ; and third, Jane, daughter of Sir William Spencer of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick, (ancestor of the Duke of Marlborough), and widow of Sir Richard Bruges, of Shefford in Berkshire. Sir Simon was knighted by King Henry the Eighth, and served the office of Sheriff for the counties of Oxford and Berks : he died on the 27th of July, 1577, the 19th of Elizabeth, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

He left five sons and four daughters by his first wife, an only daughter by his second wife, and had no children by his third wife. The eldest son, Sir Walter, was knighted

at Rouen by the Earl of Essex. He married the daughter of his father's second wife, namely, Dorothy, daughter of William Robinson. The second son, John, married Mary, daughter of Walter Jones of Witney, and widow of Bryan De Cogges. Sir Walter had two sons and three daughters, Robert, Michael, Grace, Jane, and Elizabeth.

In "Wood's Oxoniensis," 1721, which purports to give an exact history of all the writers and Bishops who had their education at Oxford, from the year 1500 to the year 1695, we read that—

"Robert Harcourt, son of Walter Harcourt, Esq., of the antient and noble family of the Harcourts of Staunton Harcourt, near to, and in the county of Oxford, and of Ellenhall in Staffordshire, was born at Ellenhall, and became a Gentleman Commoner of St. Alban's Hall in the begining of the year 1589, aged 15 years, where he continued about 3 years. But the genius of this person inclining him to see and to search out hidden regions, he procured of King James the first, a grant of letters patent, for the planting and in-

habiting of all that tract of land, and part of Guiana, between the river Amazonas and Dessequebe, situated in America, under the equinoctial line. Which, being so done, he began his voyage in the very begining of the year 1609^m, with 23 landmen, (of whom his younger brother, called Captain Michael Harcourt, then lately of Balliol College, was one), two Indians, and 23 mariners and sailors, all in a ship called the 'Rose,' a pin-nace, and a shallop. After he had taken the place, and had continued with his company near three years, he wrote a relation of a voyage to Guiana, describing the climate, situation, fertility, provisions, and commodities of that country, containing seven provinces and other seigniories within that territory."

Both Collins and Edmondson make the mistake of saying that Sir Robert Harcourt went to Guiana with Sir Walter Raleigh ; whereas Sir Walter Raleigh's voyages thither took place, the one in 1595, and the other in 1617.

Sir Robert Harcourt published two editions of a " Relation of a Voyage to Guiana ;" the first, dated 1613, and the second 1626.

^m The exact date was March 23, 1608.

Both editions are to be found in the Library at Nuneham. That published in 1613, bears the following inscription on the fly-leaf,—

“First edition, very rare, presented to the Nuneham Library, June 20, 1862. C. G. V. Harcourtⁿ,” and on the first page, is written,—

“Emp^t. Lond: 1689, price 6d.

“Emp^t. Lond: 1860, price £8 8s.; after a competition with a Commissioner for the American Government, at a sale where there were many works relating to America.”

The Epistle Dedicatory of the first edition, runs as follows : —

“To the high and mighty Prince, Charles, Prince of Great Britaine.

“Having had tryall (most worthy Prince) of your most renowned Brother Prince Henrie, his many favours towards mee, and princely furtherance of my humble sute unto his Maiestie your royall Father, and our dread Sovereigne, for obtaining for mee his gracious Letters Pattents for the planting and inhabiting of all that tract of Land, and part of Guiana, betweene the river Amazones, and Dessequebe, situate in America, under the equinoctiall Line : whereof I have take

ⁿ Tenth son of Archbishop Harcourt.

possession to his Maiesties use, and discovered the maritime parts. I was greatly thereby encouraged to proceed in the enterprise, and had (under his Maiesties favour) devoted myself unto his service. But now, seeing (by God's permission) your excellent Brother, his princely Honour, by right of succession is fallen upon your Highnesse, and verily hoping, that you will not onely equall, but also exceed him in vertuous exercises, and advancing all honorable actiōs, and worthy enterprises; I have in like manner religiously vowed the best fruits and effects of my in-deavors unto your Highnesse service.

“And forasmuch as that part of the world which wee now call America, was heretofore in the yeere of our Lord 1170, discovered, conquered, and possessed by Madoc, one of the sons of Owen Gwyneth, prince of North-Wales: I, therefore, (in all humble reverence) present the prosecution of this high action unto your gracious Patronage, principally belonging of right unto you, being the honourable, true, and worthy successor to the Principality of Wales. If my travell & service therin shall perform ought, woorthy of your Princely regard, I shall much glory thereat, and account it my happiest fortune, and greatest honour: and shall heartily pray unto the King of kings to continue in your Hignesse a pious and invincible heart; and to give you a conquering

and victorious hand ; and the dominion of many rich and mighty kingdomes in this world, and in the worlde to come, a Crowne of Glorie, in his eternall kingdome.

“Your Highnesse

“most humble devoted Servant,

“ROBERT HARCOURT.”

The Epistle of Dedication to the second edition, published 1626, thirteen years later, is as follows,—

“To the most high and mightie Monarch, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

“Sir,—It pleased his most excellent Ma^{tie}, your Royall Father (of happy memorie) through the high favour of your most renowned brother the Prince Henry, to grant his gracious Letters Patents to me, and to my heires, for the Planting and inhabiting (in America) of all that tract of Land, & parte of Guiana, situate betweene the Rivers of the Amazonas, & Dessequebe: which (to my great cost and expence) I had discovered, and taken into Possession to his Ma^{ties} use ; By which encouragement, I proceeded by all fitting endeavours to prosecute that enterprise, under your gracious Patronage, as by the following Epistle to your Highnes more fully may appeare. But

it pleased our Omnipotent God (who by his infinite wisdom and divine Providence, governeth and guideth all things) to suffer many crosses, & grievous troubles to fall upon me, in the midst of my preparations for that Action, which interrupted the same, being then brought to forwardness.

“Whereupon it pleased his said Matie, for the supportation & furtherance of so noble an Action, to grant to a Corporation of Lords and Gentlemen, all that tract of Land, and part of America, between the river Wiapoco, & the said river of Amazonas, &c. By vertue of which grant, that Honorable Gent., Roger North, Esquire, proceeded in the Enterprise, Transported 100. of his Maties Subjects into those parts, and settled there, in the said river of the Amazonas, to the advantage (at this time), both of his Country, and of your Matie. The happy proceeding of which Action notwithstanding, was likewise diverted by the opposition of the Count of Gondomar, during his Ambassie in England.

“But the fulness of time being happily now come, wherein our good God will have his worke done: I, your most humble subject, am willing and readie, for his Glorie, your Maties service, and the Publique good, in all humble Reverence, to prostrate both my selfe, and my aforesaid Patent, at your Maties feete, to be disposed at your Royall pleasure.

“And forasmuch as it hath graciously pleased your Ma^{tie}, at the humble suite of the said Roger North, to give Life and Motion to this suspended Action, by uniting the two severall grants before mentioned, by a newe grant to a Corporation; I have therefore (under your Ma^{ties} favour), presumed the second time, to present unto your gracious view, this following Relation of my former Travelles, & Discoveries in the said Countryes: whereby your Ma^{tie} may partly gather, what hopefull successe (through God's Blessing) may be expected from the prosecution of so worthy an Enterprise: First, by the glorious propagatiō of God's holy Church, and our Christian Religion amongst those Heathen Nations, whose Hearts like waxe, or white paper, are ready to receive any Seale, or Impression we shall imprint in them. Secondly, by the honourable enlargement of your Ma^{ties} Dominions, by annexing those goodly Countryes, and spacious Territories (inferiour to no other parte of the world), to the crowne of England; and Lastly, by the unspeakable benefit and profit which may redound to all your Kingdomes and People, by the varietie of Imployments, Commodities, and Riches those parts may plentifully afforde, and yeeld us.

“Humbly praying, that God of his infinite goodness, will vouchsafe to Blesse your Ma^{ties} Raigne, with the happy and full accomplishment of this

most glorious worke ; and to exalte your Matie unto the sublime Might of all earthly Honour in this world, and celestia^ll happines in the world to come.

“Your Maiesties

“most humble subject,

“and devoted servant,

“ROBERT HARCOURT.”

In his Preface, Sir Robert goes on to say,—

“The Discovery of this Countrey of Guiana, was heretofore attempted by S^r. Walter Raleigh, who made an honourable entry thereinto by the river of Orenoque ; what hee then and there discovered, and how great and assured his hopes were, of gaining to our Countrey inestimable riches, and subduing to the Crowne of England a potent Empire, was effectually, and faithfully published to the world by his own penne ; proceeding from so wise and judicia^ll an Author ; who if some knowne fortunes had not crossed his first intentions, for the prosecuting of that enterprise, had (in all likelihood) long before this time increased the honour of our Nation, by the reputation of the most famous and rich discovery and conquest that the world could afford.

“Let us herewithal observe, that before his

time it was often attempted by the Spaniards, but to small effect; for eyther by misfortune or shipwrack, discention amongst the most eminent persons in their Troopes, mutiny of the Souldiers, mistaking of the Commanders, or violent fury of the Indians (who bear an inveterate and mortall hatred against them), they have ever failed of their purpose; whereof the said discourse of Sr. Walter Raleigh maketh particular mention more at large.

“The continuall losse, and great misfortunes that have followed the Spaniards from time to time, in all their attempts of this discovery and conquest, for the space of almost an hundred years; and the fortunate successe that most happily favoured the other in his first attempt thereof, may bee a great presumption, and may give us an assured hope, that the powerful hand of God doth worke for us in his behalfe; and hath reserved the execution of this action for the honour of our Nation.

“Which forcible considerations, gave me great encouragement to repair the decay of so worthy an enterprise, not with intent to rob him of his honour, who first of all our nation (nobly with great judgement and valour) gave the onset; but rather to doe him more honour, by working upon his foundation, and prosecuting this project, according to his first designes, which doubtlesse

aimed at the Glory of God, his Sovereigne's service, and his Countries good.

"Hereupon I made triall of my fortune in the attempt, and have found the successe so prosperous and hopefull (although it hath been chargeable unto me), and my acceptance so free and friend'y amongst the Indians, that it hath given not only to myselfe, but also to the rest of my associates, (who with the love and goodliking of the people, have lived and remained in Guiana for the space of three years), good assurance of repaying the charge past with trebble recompence; and a resolved courage to proceed in the enterprise, to the prosecution whereof, we have devoted both our substance and our selves.

"And because the life of this action consisteth in the timely progresse thereof, and requireth the assistance of many Adventurers; I thought it very needful to lay before you these former examples, and materiall considerations: and therewithall doe recommend unto your view this following discourse (wherein I have compiled the hopefull fruites of my painfull travels), thereby to move you to wipe away from your eyes the cloudie incredulous blindnesse that possessed our forefathers, in the days of Henry the Seventh, when they rejected the offer made by Bartholomew Columbus, in the behalfe of his brother, Christopher Columbus, and thereby lost the fruition

of those inestimable riches in the West Indies, which now we see possessed by the Spanish Nation: And also doe invite and summon my country-men in generall, to rouze up their valour, to quicken and spurre on their endeavours, to be coadicators with us in this action, both of honour and profit.

“And because it may be objected to the discouragement of such as may have otherwise a desire to inhabit Guiana, that the Spaniards inhabiting about Cumana, Margarita, and Trinidad, may disturb our plantation, and indanger the lives of those that shall make the first settlement there; I thought good to resolve all such as have affection to make themselves conquerors of that goodly Countrey, that from the King of Spaines Indies nothing can offend them; for Guiana being seated in the head of the Brises, and to windward of al the Spanish Indies, the current also of the sea setting to the West, maketh it impossible for any Shipping to turne it up from the forenamed places towards us. The Spaniard, therefore, can no way offend us but by a preparation out of Spain it selfe. And whensoever he shall find him selfe at so great leisure, as to send a Fleet out of Spaine to seek us out upon the shallow coast of Guiana, eyther we shall frustrate that attempt by raising a Fort defensible for two or three months (for they must famish

if they stay longer), or else by setting ourselves above two or three of the overfalles of the Rivers, where one hundred men will defend themselves against five thousand.

“But I am persuaded that the Spaniards will take great deliberation, and be well-advised of all insuing accidents, before they give any attempt upon us: for we doe not finde that they have yet attempted anything upon Virginia, which lieth in their way homeward from the West Indies, albeit there have passed many years since the first plantation there. And surely, if Virginia had not a sharpe winter, which Guiana hath not, (which country of Guiana is blest with a perpetuall Summer, and a perpetuall Spring), and that it had that store of victuals which Guiana hath, it would in a short time grow to be a most profitable place. But thus much I can avow truely, that from Guiana, without any great labour, there may be returned within the yeare, good store of cotton wooll, very rich dyes, divers sorts of gummes, many sorts of Fethers, all kindes of rich woods, Balsamums, Jasper, and Porpherie stone, waxe, Honey, and Tobacco; and so every yeare we may pay the Transportation, untill we encrease in people to make Sugars, and discover Mines.”

Sir Robert describes the commencement of his undertaking thus:—

"In the yeare of our Lord 1608, and the three and twentieth of March, when I had furnished my selfe with one ship of fourescore Tunnes called the Rose ; a Pinnesse of sixe and thirtie Tunnes called the Patience ; and a Shallop of nine Tunnes called the Lilly, which I built at Dartmouth ; and had finished my other businesse there, and prepared all things in readinesse to begin my voyage, the winde reasonably serving, I then imbarked my companie, as followeth.

"In the Rose, I was accompanied with Captaine Edward Fisher, Captaine Edward Harvey, Master Edward Gifford, and my cosen Thomas Harcourt : and besides them, I had of gentlemen and others one and thirtie land-men, two Indians, and three and twenty Mariners and Saylers.

"In the Patience, my brother Captain Michael Harcourt had with him of Gentlemen and others twentie land-men, and eleven Mariners and Saylers.

"In the Lilly, Jesper Lilly the Master, had one land-man, and two Saylers : so that my just number (too great for so few ships of no greater burden) was in all foure-score and seventeen, whereof three-score were land-men."

The course of the voyage appears to have been as follows ; after encountering a gale, in which the Shallop was nearly lost, they

arrived at the Canary Islands on the 7th of April, and, having taken in water at Teneriff, they landed in Guiana on the 11th of May. When they came to the river Wiapoco, the Indians came on board; Sir Robert says,—

“I used them with all curtesie, and entertained them as wel as the straight roome would give me leave, giving them good store of Aquavitæ, which they love exceedingly. I presented to their view their two countrymen . . . and understanding (from their owne mouthes) how well I had used them, they seemed to bee better pleased with our comming. . . . I brought to their remembrance the exploits performed by S^r. Walter Raleigh in their country, in the raigne of our late Sovereigne Queene Elizabeth, when (to free them from servitude) hee most worthily vanquished the Spaniards at Trinidad: burned their towne: tooke their Governour Don Anthonio de Berreo prisoner; delivered five of the Indian Kings imprisoned, and bound by the necke with collers of iron; and with great labour and perill discovered the river Orenoque, and the countryes adjoyning, as far as the Province of Aromaya, the Countrey of Topiawary, and the river of Caroly beyond it. And that their Countrey men

did then most willingly submit and render themselves under the subjection of the late Queene ; all which they well remembered, and said that Sr. Walter Raleigh promised to have returned unto them long since.

“Then I excused his not returning according to his promise, by reason of other imployments of great importance imposed upon him by the late Queene. . . . Then I told them of the death of the late Queene, whereby that business of theirs was againe hindered. . . . That now I, and the rest of these worthy gentlemen, my associats and friends . . . being there arrived . . . may bee fitly seated to dwell amongst them ; that if any of those Nations shall attempt at any time to disturb the quiet living of their neighboures, they may have store of English friends at hand and amongst them, that will not spare their pains to appease their discords, nor their lives to defend them from harm. . . . They answered, it was a thing they greatly desired, and had expected long, and now they made much doubt thereof, and said they were but words, having heretofore been promised (by Sr. Walt. Raleigh, and Cap^t. Lee) the like, but nothing performed.

“To resolve that doubt, and make good my speeches, I told them that what I had spoken would certainly be performed, and to that end would leave my brother in their Countrey, and

some of my company with him, to dwell amongst them, untill a greater supplie might be sent from England for their better defence. Then they seemed to give credit to my words: and so after much talke, and many complements to please the naked people, I gave them things which pleased them well. . . . The following day I tooke land, with my Companies in armes, and colours displayed. . . . The principall Indians came out to us, . . . and invited us to lodge in their houses. . . . I gave them many thanks, and some rewards for their kind entertainment, and thē disposed my company in conveniēt lodgings; but yet I kept a continual guard, as in time of warre. . . .

“Upon the 14 day of August, I went unto a Mountaine called Gomeribo, being the uttermost point of land to the Northward in the bay of Wiapoco, I found the soile of it most excellēt for Tobacco, Maix, Cotton trees, Annoto trees, Vines, & for any other thing that should be planted there; when I had taken good view of the place, and found it commodious for many purposes, then, in the presence of Capt. Fisher, divers gentlemen, and others of my company, and of the Indians also, I tooke possession of the land, by turfe and twig, in the behalf of our Sovereigne Lord King James: I tooke the said possession of a part, in the name of the Continent of Guiana, lying betwixt the rivers of Amazones and Orenoque,

not being actually possessed, and inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State ; wherewith the Indians seemed to be well content and pleased. . . .

“Now (some time afterwards), I had a purpose to perform a businesse, which might have proved profitable, and honourable unto us, if I had been able to have staid the time, but it was not my chance to bee so fortunate : for the Master, his Mates, and the Steward of my shippe, came unto mee, and told me plainly, that if I made any longer aboad in that Countrey, I would never in those shippes returne into England. . . I was constrained (by the Master’s fault) to make a vertue of necessity, and prepare myselfe for England, and leave my former purposes to bee accomplished hereafter ; which shall bee done (God aiding mee) in time convenient.

“Then, disposing of my company, I appointed my Brother, Captaine Michael Harcourt, to remaine in the Countrey, as chiefe commander in my absence ; and to continue the possession on the King’s behalfe. . . . I left with him for his assistance, Captaine Harvey, above mentioned, who hath nobly vowed his time and fortune to bee imployed in the prosecution of this honourable action. For his Lieutenant, I appointed Mr. Edward Gifford, a Valiant and worthy gentleman ; and I left also with him of gentlemen and others, about twenty more, with all such necessaries as

I could spare, and thought convenient for them : and so commending them to God, the eighteenth day of August I departed from Wiapoco, and the following day arrived at Caiane. . . . The tenth day of September, being Sunday, I left the main of Guiana . . . and upon the 18 day in the morning, we arrived at Punta de Galea. . . . Upon the second of October we arrived at Port de Hispania. Then we steered for an Island called Meues. In this Island there is an hot Bath, which I doe hold for one of the best and most soveraigne in the world. . . . For at my coming hither, I was grievously vexed with an extreame cough, which I much feared would turne mee to great harme, but by bathing in the Bath, and drinking of the water, I was speedily cured : and ever since that time, I have found the state of my body (I give God thanks for it) farre exceeding what it was before in strength and health. . . . Hence we departed the sixteenth day of October. . . . On the thirtieth day of October there began a storm, which caused our ships to lose company till the fifth of November. Then the winde came faire at West, and wee steered away East by North, and E. N. Eastamong.

“But when we sighted Fayal, it changed, first to the East by North, and then to the East South-east, and became so violent and furious, that for three daies space we were not able to

beare out saile, but did drive before the winde at least three leagues, a watch out of our course ; and the first land wee made was Cape Cleere, in the south-west part of Ireland, where, against our wils, we arrived at Crooke Haven, the twenty-nine of November. . . .

“During the time of my voyage, we left but one land-man, who died in Guiana : and one sailer, and an Indian boy, who died at sea in our returne : and during the space of these three years last past since the voiage, of all the men which I left in the countrey, being in number about thirty, there died but six, whereof one was drowned : and there was an old man of three-score yeeres of age ; and another tooke his death by his owne disorder ; the rest died of Sicknes, as pleased God, the Giver of life ; for which small losse, his holy name be blessed now and ever.”

With an extract from the conditions he laid down for settlers in Guiana, I must conclude my quotations from Sir Robert’s narration.

“Forasmuch as it hath pleased his Excellent Majestie, for the planting and inhabiting of all parts of Guiana, or Continent of America, lying betweene the river Amazones and the river Des-sequebe, to grant his gracious Letters Pattentes

to Robert Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt in the County of Oxford, Esquire. . . . To have, hold, possesse, and enjoy all and singular premises, to the sole and proper use of the saide Robert Harcourt, and his heires for ever. And for that divers honourable personages, Gentlemen, and others, who are willing and desirous, for the Glory of God, and the honour of our Nation, to give aide and assistance, eyther in person, or purse, to the undertaking of this worthy action, and Plantation, may truly understand and know, how and in what maner they shal receive benefit and profit by their adventures, and travells therein ; it is thought fit and necessary, for their better content and satisfaction, to publish these articles insuing.”

Here follow long articles, from which a few are extracted.

“The meanest Adventurer in Person, shal have five hundred acres as a single share.

“If a man and his wife goe, each of them shal have five hundred acres.

“If a man, and his wife, and a childe of theirs goe, each shal have five hundred acres.

“Every one that adventureth twelve pounds, tenne shillings, shal have five hundred acres as a single share ; and so ratably according to the adventure, be it more or less.

“The shares of Commanders, officers, and men

of place, and qualitie, that adventure in person, are not to be rated according to single shares of inferiour and common persons, that adventure in person; but according to their place, qualitie, and merite, in such sort as shal be fit to give them content.

“Divine preachers that wil imitate the glorious examples of the apostles (who ceased not to travell amongst all sorts of Heathen and savage people for the plantation of the holy Gospel), are worthily numbered amongst the persons of place and qualitie, and shal have such worthy shares for the adventure of their persons, in his service of the blessed Trinitie, as shal give them good content.

“These signiories or portions of Land shall be conveyed and assured unto them in Fee simple, with all such Royalties, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchises, and Commodities, as shal be fit and necessary for the advancement of their Plantations.

“They shal yeerely pay unto such officers as shal be appointed for that purpose, the fifth part of all ores of gold and silver, as shall at all times hereafter be found and gotten within the bounds and limites of the Signiories and Lands granted unto them, which fift part of oare, is by the Pattent reserved to his Majestie.

“The fift part being deducted for his Majestie, they shal also pay to the Patentees, or unto their officers for that purpose appointed, all such rents

and dueties, as betwixt the said Patentees and them shall be agreed upon: and also from time to time shall observe, pay & performe all such other customs, impositions, reservations, and limitations, as are mentioned & expressed in the said Patent.

“And for their safety and defence in all the said particular Plantations, they shall be ayded, protected, and defended, both by sea and land, against all assaulters, invaders, and intruders, according to the power and strength of the undertakers of the Generall Plantation, which I hope (with God’s assistance), shal be sufficient to resist and repell the malice of our greatest enemies.”

George Simon, Earl Harcourt, in his printed “Description of Nuneham Courtenay,” says,—

“Robert was eldest son of Sir Walter Harcourt, and was the principal adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage to Guiana, for which expedition he built, and fitted out at his own expence, three vessels, by which means (in addition to his costly buildings at Ellen Hall, com. Stafford), he dissipated a large fortune, and was reduced to sell that ancient possession, as well as that of Wytham in Berkshire; both of which had remained in the family from the reign of King John.”

Lord Harcourt does scanty justice to the memory of his distinguished ancestor, and he is not quite exact in saying that Sir Robert accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh; as may be gathered from Sir Robert's own writings.

There are fine full-length portraits of Sir Robert, and of his second wife, Frances de Vere, in the dining-room at Nuneham, by Marc Gerard, both in excellent preservation.

Wytham, which was formerly a favourite residence of the Harcourts, is now the property of the Earl of Abingdon. The cornice of the dining-room there is still decorated with the arms of Harcourt.

It is related that when Sir Robert Harcourt, after the sale of Ellenhall, was forced to part with more of his property, to defray the expenses of his expedition to Guiana, he let loose a pigeon, and said he would sell the land over which the pigeon flew. The bird circled round the Wytham domain.

Sir Robert had two wives, the first was Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitz-Herbert,

of Norbury in Derbyshire; and the second was Frances, daughter of Geoffrey de Vere, fourth son of John, Earl of Oxford, and sister of Sir Francis Vere, and of Horace, Lord Vere of Tilbury; both renowned warriors. Sir Robert had no issue by his first marriage, but by his second he had seven children; namely, Sir Simon, his successor; Francis, who died unmarried; Vere; Elizabeth, who died young; Jane, married to Henry, son of Sir Giles Wroughton of Broad Hinton in Wiltshire; Dorothy, who married Henry Chetwynd, of Highwood in Staffordshire; and Margaret, who was born in 1607, and dying the same year, was buried at Stanton Harcourt.

We read in Burke's "Extinct Peerages,"—

"Frances, married to Sir Robert Harcourt, who was ancestor to the Earls of Harcourt, was daughter of Geoffrey de Vere, son of John, 15th Earl of Oxford, & brother of John, 16th Earl. She was sister to Sir Francis Vere. Of the exploits of this gallant person an account appeared in 1657, under the title of 'the Commentaries of

Sir Francis Vere, being divers pieces of service wherein he had commanded, written by himself. He died 1608, and was interred at Westminster, under a splendid monument. The youngest son, Sir Horatio Vere, becoming one of the most eminent persons of that period, was elevated to the peerage for his distinguished services, by King Charles the First, in the dignity of Baron Vere of Tilbury. It would be in vain even to attempt to epitomize the exploits of this gallant personage here.

“Fuller, in his ‘Worthies,’ thus characterizes his Lordship: ‘Horace, Lord Vere, had more meekness, and as much valour as his brother; of an excellent temper,—it being true of him what is said of the Caspian Sea, that it doth never ebb nor flow, observing a constant tenor, neither elated or depressed with success; both lived in war much honoured, and died in peace much lamented.’ He left an only daughter (marrying the daughter of Sir John Tracey), when the barony became extinct. Horatio, Lord Vere, was interred near his brother in Westminster Abbey.”

We read in Somers's Tracts, p. 381, concerning Sir Francis Vere :—

“It may be a question whether the nobility of his House, or the honour of his great achievements, might most commend him; and he brought more glory to the name of Vere, than he took

of blood from the family. I finde not that he came much to the Court, for he lived almost perpetually in the Campe, but when he did, no man had more of the Queen's favor, and none less envied, for he seldom troubled it with the noise and allarmes of supplication. They report that the Queen, as she loved Marshall men, would court this gentleman as soon as he appeared in her presence; and, surely, he was a soldier of great worth and command, 30 yeares in the service of the states, and 20 yeares over the English, in chiefe, as the Queen's Generall, and he that hath seen the battle of Newport, might there best have taken him and his noble brother, the Lord of Tilbury, to the life. He was amongst the Queen's swordsmen, inferior to none, but superior to many, of whom it may be said, that to speak much of him were the way to leave out somewhat that might add to his praise, and forget more that would make to his honour."

In the "Memorials of Affairs of State," 1725, we find the following letter from Sir Francis Vere to Mr. Winwood, one of the principal Secretaries of State, dated April 5, 1606 :—

"I am sorry to hear the news of the French king's beseiging Sedan, which, in my estimation,

must be as pleasing to the enemies of this state, for that they now see him whom they most feared, engaged in a war, which in appearance must draw into the neck of it another and greater, to the fortifying of their party, and disabling of others, and in the meantime giveth them opportunity to prosecute offensively these united Provinces with their entire power, which I do think shall now be very suddenly employed, and the name of Spinola be currant again, tho' I hope not so much to his glory. I do long for my brother's arrival, and marvell not a little of his so long stay in England, being a month since he wrote me he was upon his coming over. I do conceive his absence wants your favourable assistance in supporting the remainder of his poor fortune, which else may turn to his great hinderance. You are so noble, wise, and just, that of your own instinct you will not be wanting in what is fit for you to do, both in regard to the Public service and him, and therefore it is needless to add any intreaty of mine; only thus much I avow, to be thankfull to you for any good office you shall afford him, and so rest,

Yours to command,

FRANCIS VERE."

Sir Robert Harcourt's sister, Elizabeth, was maid-of-honour to Anne of Denmark,

Consort of James the First. Pictures of the King and Queen, by Mac Gerrard, and of their daughter, Elizabeth, Electress Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, by Hondthurst, all presents from themselves, now hang in the south corridor at Nuneham.

Sir Robert died on the 20th of May, 1631, aged 57, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Simon, to whom he bequeathed an impaired patrimony but high aspirations. Before, however, proceeding with the memoir of Sir Simon, it will be well to trace the descendants of his younger brother, Vere Harcourt.

We find that Vere Harcourt, Doctor in Divinity, was Archdeacon of Nottingham, and Rector of Plumtree, in that county, in the year 1660; he married Lucy, daughter of Roger Thornton, of Snailswell in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had Simon, his eldest son, besides another son and two daughters, who died unmarried. The Archdeacon died in 1683.

His son Simon married Elizabeth, daughter

and heir of Sir Richard Anderson of Pendley, and of Elizabeth his wife, sister and co-heir of Viscount Hewet of Ireland ; thus, in right of his wife, he became Harcourt of Pendley ; he was Clerk of the Crown ; he died March 30, 1724, and was buried at Aldbury in Hertfordshire. He left two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Henry, married Frances, only daughter and heir of Nathaniel Bard, and of his wife Persiana, only daughter and heir of Henry Bard, Earl of Belmont in Ireland. Henry died in 1741, and was buried at Aldbury. He left three sons and eight daughters. The eldest son, Richard Bard, married Rachel, daughter of Albert Nisbet ; the third son, Henry, was Rector of Warbleton and Crowhurst in Sussex.

Richard had a son, Henry, who succeeded him at Pendley, and a daughter, Sôphia, who married Amadée, Marquis of Harcourt in France. By him she had three children, William, George, and Mary.

Amadée was Aide-de-camp to General Harcourt, who was afterwards William, third

Earl Harcourt. Lord Harcourt died in 1830 without issue. He left St. Leonard's, near Windsor, which he had become possessed of through the favour of George the Third; together with a large sum of money, which was the private fortune he had derived, as a younger son, from his father; to William, eldest son of Amadée; on condition of his resigning his French position, and becoming an Englishman. Thus William, who was educated at Eton, became William Harcourt, Esq., of St. Leonard's; and his younger brother, George, the present accomplished Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James, succeeded to the French honours.

Under the will of William Lord Harcourt, the St. Leonard's property was never to descend to a Roman Catholic; consequently, when William Harcourt of St. Leonard's died without male issue, his younger brother, George, who was not a Protestant, was debarred from succeeding. To shew, however,

the vanity of such provisions, one of the younger sons of Mons. George d'Harcourt, who was born after Lord Harcourt's will was made, obtained the St. Leonard's property unconditionally, and presently sold it.

We now go back to Sir Simon, son of Sir Robert Harcourt.

Collins says,—

"This Sir Simon Harcourt signalized himself by feats of arms, in which he was initiated against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, where he was Major of the regiment commanded by his heroic uncle, Sir Horace Vere, Baron of Tilbury, at whose seat, at Kirby-hall in Essex, were the pictures of his Lordship's officers, and among them this Sir Simon Harcourte, who is said to be one of his Scholars, in the Epistle to the reader before Sir Francis Vere's Commentaries.

"He was knighted at Whitehall, on June 26, 1627, 3 Car. I.; and Sir John Temple, in his Appendix to the History of the Irish Rebellion, p. 52, gives this account of him: 'The Lords Justices and Council were shut up within the city of Dublin, in a most miserable condition, desperately threatened on every side, until the most happy and welcome arrival of that truly valiant gentle-

man and gallant commander, Sir Simon Harcourt, who being designed Governor of the city of Dublin, was dispatched away by special order of Parliament, with his regiment, for the preservation of that place; and landed there on the last day of December, 1641, to the great joy and comfort of all his Majesty's Protestant & well-affected subjects, and to the terror of the rebels in arms.' Borlace, in his *Reduction of Ireland*, p. 241, says, 'He was a long experienced and excellent officer, worthy the memory of the best Prince, and most grateful people; who afterwards was, by an especial order, admitted into the Privy Council.' On his landing at Dublin, as aforesaid, with his regiment (which consisted of 1200 foot), he was immediately invested with the government of that city; and on January 10 following, dislodged the enemy from Swords, a village about six miles distant, and raised the blockade.

"Of his last exploit we have this account:—'On March 26, 1642, Sir Simon Harcourt, with a small party, marched out of Dublin towards Wicklow, and finding the rebels possessed of the castle of Carrick-Main, but four miles from the city, he sent back for two great guns to batter it; but, before they arrived, Sir Simon, as he was viewing the castle with 200 musketeers, received a shot from the garrison, which killed him on the spot. His troops were so enraged, that within

a few hours after the cannon came up, having made a breach and entering the castle, under the command of Colonel Gibson, they put all therein to the sword, refusing quarter to those rebels who had slain their beloved Colonel.'

"This valiant Knight, whose corpse was buried at Dublin, espoused Anne, daughter to William Lord Paget; and by her (who was 2^{dly} married to Sir William Waller, of Osterly-Park, the Parliament's general), he had two sons, Sir Philip, his heir, and Frederick Harcourt, who died without issue."

Sir Simon, whose father died when he was quite a young man, appears to have been taken great charge of by his uncle, Horace, Lord Vere. At the age of sixteen he went with him as his Lieutenant to the Dutch wars°, and was engaged in fighting more or less for twenty years. His last active work was in Ireland, where he was unfortunately slain. The "*Histoire de la Maison d'Harcourt*" brings the English

° Sir Horace Vere commanded, in 1620, a small but gallant body of English troops, sent to aid the Prince Palatine in maintaining himself in Bohemia; but they were not supported by reinforcements, and were suffered, after a single campaign, to moulder away on garrison duty.

Harcourts to an abrupt termination at this period ; we read, p. 1931, vol. ii. :—

“Simon de Harcourt, Baron de Bosworth, cherchant la guerre hors de son pays se trouva au siege de Mastrick l’an 1632, depuis estant passé en Irland il servait utilement Charles I^r, Roi de la Grande Bretagne, ayant été tué en une rencontre des enemis.”

And Monsieur de la Roque, the author, proceeds to say,—

“Aussi on nous a rapporté que cette branche de Harcourt a pris fin en Angleterre en Guillaume de Harcourt (fils de Simon) durant les derniers mouvemens et guerres civiles arrivees en cette isle. Le Pere et le fils estans morts en meme saison servans la couronne contre les rebelles sous le regne de Charles I^r. Cette maison de Harcourt estant alliée par femme de toutes ces Branches Royalles, et descend en plusieurs manieres des anciens Roys d’Angleterre.”

This elaborate and expensive work is evidently not a trustworthy authority ; a magnificent copy, in four volumes, folio, is to be found in the Nuneham Library. It was presented by the Duc de Harcourt to Lord Chancellor Harcourt, in the year 1702. The

Lord Chancellor was the grandson of Sir Simon, of whom we are now writing, and was himself a living example of the incorrectness of de la Roque's statement.

In Borlase's "History of the execrable Irish Rebellion," 1680, p. 52, we read :—

"The last of December, 1641, arriv'd at Dublin (from the Parliament of England) Sir Simon Harcourt, with a regiment of 1200 foot; a gentleman of good extraction, long bred in the low countries (the school of War) under Sir Horatio, the Lord Vere, that renowned and excellent person, one of the most noted and eminent Commanders of the late Age.

"Sir Simon was designed Governour of Dublin, much to the comfort of the Protestants, and terrour of the Rebels."

In Leland's "History of Ireland," 1773, vol. iii. p. 157, we are told that,—

"The Lords Justices were engaged by an object, to them more interesting than the relief of Drogheda; the legal conviction of the Lords and gentlemen engaged in the insurrection; a measure previously necessary to the forfeiture of their estates. The arrival of Sir Simon Harcourt from England, with a regiment of eleven hundred men,

encouraged them to a little more activity in their military operations. . . . The Earl of Ormond was commissioned to lead 3,000 foot, and 500 horse towards the river of the Boyne, and to prosecute the Rebels with fire and sword. Eight days only were allowed for this expedition; and he was strictly enjoined, on no account to pass the River. Scarcely had the Justices granted this commission, limited with such abundant caution, when they repented; and employed their agent, but in vain, to persuade the Earl to relinquish the enterprize, and commit the soldiers to the guidance of Sir Simon Harcourt."

And now to return to Borlase's History, page 72 :—

"Whilst preparations were making for this expedition, Sir Simon Harcourt, (who loved always to be in action), the 26th of March, 1642, took a small party of men, and went out towards the County of Wickloe, where he found the Rebels had possessed themselves of the Castle of Carrickmaine^p, within 4 miles of Dublin; and seeing

^p We learn from the "*Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*," 1772, vol. ii. p. 531, that "the parish of Killgobbin is bounded on the east with Carrickmaine. The parish of Killgobbin contains 700 acres, there are on the premises one castle, thatched, and the walls of a Parish Church, the said buildings are valued at £20. They belonged to Sir Adam Loftus, mortgaged to Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight."

him draw near to it, with those small forces, and finding him to have no Artillery, so as their Walls were of sufficient strength to bear them out against any attempts he could make, they began to brave him from within, and to use reproachful signs from the top of the Castle, thereby to express their contempt and scorn of him. This his spirit was not well able to brook ; and considering the Castle was not invincible, and that it would be very great advantage to the city of Dublin to remove so ill a neighbour ; and that with two Pieces of Battery he could take it (in some few hours), he sent presently away to the Lords Justices to acquaint them with his design, and to desire them to send unto him two great guns for the effecting of it. They very well approved his design, and gave present order for the carrying them out, together with all necessaries and provisions fitting for the service.

“ In the meantime, he took special care for the surrounding of the Castle, and disposing of his men so, as they might prevent the rebels from issuing out. In which service, Serjeant-Major Berry (with 200 fire-locks, viewing the Castle) was shot in his side, though he died not till 8 days after of a Feaver. All things being put in order, whilst they attended the coming of the great Peeeces (now on their way), Sir Simon Harcourt, with some of the Commanders, laid them-

selves down under the side of a little thatch'd house, standing near the Castle, (which they took as a shelter to keep off the enemies' bullets), from whence he suddenly rose up to call the souldiers to stand carefully to their Arms, and to their duties in their several stations ; which one of the Rebels (from within) perceiving, discharged his piece at him, and shot him into his right breast, under the neck-bone ; and being so wounded, he was carried off, expressing his submission to the good hand of God, and much joy'd to pour out his last blood in the cause.

"The pain of his Wound was so great, as they could not bring him to Dublin, but carried him to Mirian, a house of Lord Fitz William's, where the next day he died, to the great grief of the English, and the prejudice of the Service. His Lieutenant, Colonel Gibson, took the command of that Party, and the great Guns being come, within the space of a very few hours made a breach sufficient for the souldiers to enter ; who being mightily enraged with the loss of their most beloved Colonel, entered with great fury, putting all to the sword, sparing neither man, woman, or child.

"The first officer that led them on in the breach, was Robert Hammond, Ensign to Sir Simon Harcourt, who carried himself very gallantly in this Service, and who afterwards, by the several ex-

ploits he performed (in the reduction of the West of England, under the command of the Parliament), attain'd unto great reputation, and one of the Chief Commanders in their army; and at the King's coming to the Isle of Wight, was governour of Carisbrook Castle, and of the Isle, (and upon his notice to the Parliament that the King was arriv'd there), had command to attend His Majesty with respect and honour, with a promise that nothing should be wanting to defray the King's expenses; in which service (a ticklish task at that time), I do not find that he forfeited his trust, or otherwise demean'd himself, then was well accepted.

"At the time that Sir Simon went forth, the Lords Justices and Council, finding what ill instruments the Priests continued to be, kindling and fomenting the Rebellion, caused as many of them as were in Town to be seized on, who being put into French bottoms, were shipt into France."

A picture of Sir Simon, which is described in Lord Harcourt's catalogue as "a very fine and highly-finished portrait," hangs in the south corridor at Nuneham; it is painted on panel. Beside it hang pictures of his wife, Anna, daughter of William, fourth Lord

Paget, from a miniature by Mrs. Beale^a; William, fifth Lord Paget, brother to Lady Harcourt, by Sir Peter Lely; Sir Philip, eldest son of Sir Simon, also after a miniature by Mrs. Beale; Anne, first wife of Sir Philip, and daughter of Sir William Waller, by Lady Anne Finch, also after Mrs. Beale; and Lady Anne Finch, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Winchelsea, by Vandyk.

Under Sir Simon's picture there is hung a framed and illuminated manuscript, which runs as follows :—

“Bellona's — Niobe's
or

Honours — Elegie :

written in memory of the late right Noble
and most truly Hono^{ble} minded Commander,
S^r. SIMON HARCOURT,
Knight and Colonell,
who was most unhappily slaine with
a shot from the Castle of Kilgobbin, in
persute of the Rebels, Anno Domini 1642.

“Phoenix Moriendo Reviviscit
Tam Marti Quam Mercurio.”

^a Mrs. Beale was born in Suffolk, 1632; and died 1697, aged 65. Sir Peter Lely was her instructor.

“What a thick night of sorrow, what a sadde
And silent horroure have our Hearts late hadde.
Those Tunes, those Fires which Aprill us’d to bring,
Forsake our Clymate and forget the Spring,
Harecourt the wise and Valiant, for to Thee,
The Guest and Pleasure of Eternitie,
Wee pay these floods and sighes which can command
A tempest rise, and drowne us on the Land.
It was thy last unminded praise, that when
Thou meanst to leave them thou woldst shew thy men
The way to Victory, and not depart
Till thou hadst struck Rebellion through the heart.
Which growling now, and vext with unseen harmes,
Repents she e’er tooke up disloyall armes.
The great experience Thou before hadst got
In forraigne Kingdomes where thy sword had sought
A way to early fame, whose trumpe doth take
Delight to sound for such a souldier’s sake.
Thy skill in all the Arts, and the encrease
Of that rich knowledge in the tyme of peace,
Thy zeale unto Religion, and thy cause
To serve the King, and to mayntaine his Lawes.
These are the Acts proclaim thee, whether by
Soft learnings, Palmes, or on thy Glorious Thigh
Thy honour’d sword must ride, and Foes must feele
The vengfull edge of thy Victorious Steele.
Then Courage Soldiers, what Heart now can fayle,
Though Brasse do thunder, and though Bullets hayle ;
Let men stand to’t, lett winged Pelletts flye,
Harecourt in one hath show’d all how to dye.

O that the Fates would suffer Cowards live,
That Valour only death to men might give,
Soe as Hee marcheth through the fields of Peace,
The shaddowes stare upon Him, and encrease
Their feares by gazing, where amongst the Rest
Tirone's^r Ghost wonders at this mighty Guest;
And askes who 'tis so deeply hath imbrew'd
His standard, steeming with the Irish blood.
And 'gainst such strength allmost alone did dare
Strong in his cause to stand himself a warre?
Hee speaks and trembles, woldst thou know Him, why
'Tis noble Harecourt (Rebell), Victory
Fledde from yow to Him, and with him did fight
'Gainst bould Rebellion in defence of Right.
Who buckling on his Armes Hee would not feare
Thee, nor O' Neale, if you had both been there.
But Hee expressing Valour more than Man
Repeate, or value, or Imagine can
S^t. Patrick murderd, weele not to do Him wrong
Nor yet impute more than may well belong
To second causes, for who ist will say.
Unskillfull Paris did Achilles slay,
When there is none so weake who doth not know
Appollo shotte the Arrow from the Bow.
So fell our Harecourt, look not then more pale
Yee Shades for Envy in your quiet Vale;
But give Him all such welcome shoutes, that soe
Cæsar might stooping a Superiour knowe."

^r The first rebellion was called Tyrone's Rebellion.

EPITAPHIUM.

“Reader, burst forth in teares, for heere doth lye
The mappe of Honour and all Chivalry.
Holland first prov'd his valour, Scotland stood
His trembling Foe, and Ireland drank his blood.
In feates of Armes his unexampl'd name
The English cherish, and the world his fame.”

I find in a manuscript-book in my possession, which was presented to George Simon, Lord Harcourt, by Mr. Edmondson^s, Mowbray Herald extraordinary, the following extract from an ordinance of Parliament made die Jovis, tertii Augusti, 1648 :—

“Whereas there have been several great and acceptable services performed by Sir Simon Harcourt, K^t., deceased, against the barbarous and bloody Rebels in Ireland, in which service he adventured and lost his life honourably in the field in defence of the right and interest of the Crown and Kingdom of England against those bloody Rebels. The Lords and Commons in consideration thereof, do order and ordain that the capital Messuage, Town and Lands of Corballis in the county of Dublin, late in possession of Luke Nettervill, Esq.,

^s Evidences collected by Mr. Austin, Garter, and Gregory King, Lancaster.

Dec. 8 (who was in actual rebellion in Ireland, and died in the said Rebellion), & also so much other his estate nearest adjacent to the said Town of Corballis, as, together therewith, shall amount unto £400 English a-year, over & above all charges & Reprises, the annual Value thereof to be accounted according to the value as the same were or might have been set at the usual Rates within one year next before the 23rd. of October, 1641, are hereby vested, adjudged, & settled in the actual & real Possession & Seisin of Anne, Lady Harcourt, late wife of the said Sir Simon Harcourt, K^{nt}., dec^d., and her Heirs & Assigns for ever.

“Nevertheless, unto the uses herein expressed. (viz.) To her use for Life; remaind^r. of the said Corballis & so much of the other Lands as shall amount to £200 a-year, to the use of Philip Harcourt, Esq., their eldest son, his Heirs & Assigns for ever. And of the residue of the Premises to the use of Frederick Harcourt, their youngest son, his Heirs & assigns for ever. To be holden of the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee, by the respective Rents & Services thereout due and of right accustomed—with a naturalization of the said Frederick Harcourt, as if he had been born of his English Parents within the Realm of England.”

There is a good picture of Frederick Harcourt by Cornelius Jansen, painted upon panel, and in excellent preservation, in the State bedroom at Nuneham. He was born in Holland, when his father was serving there, and died young.

The property conveyed by this grant appears to have been very soon parted with by Sir Philip Harcourt, for we read in an indented deed, dated July 11, 1662,—

“Sir Philip Harcourte of Stanton Harcourte, Co: Oxford, K^t. (Son & Heir of Sir Simon Harcourte, K^t. dec^d.), for the sum of £33. 4^s. sold and conveyed in fee farm to W^m. Williams, Brewer, All that House, Backside, & Garden, on the last side of New Street, in or near the City of Dublin, containing in breadth, on the fore front, 31 feet, and running backwards to the Lands of S^t. Sepulchre's, on the East, 178 feet; paying to Sir Philip & his Heirs the yearly Rent of £2, of which premisses Luke Nettervill of Corbally, Co: Dublin, Esq., dec^d. was Proprietor, & being forfeited by his late Rebellion, were afterwards granted to & vested in Sir Philip and his Heirs.”

I also find a paper docketed, in the hand-

writing of Simon, Earl Harcourt, as having been taken from the Auditor-General's office, during the time that Lord Harcourt was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland :—

“Extract of a Patent of June 10, 1666, being the 19th year of the Reign of King Charles the 2nd., granted unto James, Duke of Ormond, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, of the Lands of Corballis with others in the Barony of Balrothery & County of Dublin, and also of several Houses in the City of Dublin.

“And whereas great care is to be taken of the Relict and Heirs of S^r. Symon Harcourt, K^{nt}., deceased, upon whom His Majesty's Royal Father did by His Letters under His Privy Signet, appoint that Lands to the Value of Four hundred Pounds per an.; to be taken out of the Forfeited Estate of Luke Netterville, should be settled, part of which estate, together with certain houses in Dublin, were sett out accordingly, and the Relict & Heirs of S^r. Symon Harcourt thereof possessed at the time of His M^{ties} late Gracious Declaration & so still are, which Lands and Houses together are, as is alledged, still short of the value of £400 per an: intended to be settled as aforesaid. It is therefore explained and enacted that it shall and may be lawful to and for the

said S^r. Philip Harcourt, K^t., Son & Heir of the said S^r. Symon, to hold & enjoy to him & his Heirs the houses in the city of Dublin so as aforesaid set out & possessed, so as the Houses & Lands together do not exceed the value of £400 per an:

“And whereas the said S^r. Philip Harcourt, by his deed duly perfected & executed, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1665, for the Considerations therein expressed, did give, Grant & Convey all his Right, Title, and interest in, & to the Lands & Tenements & Hereditaments hereafter mentioned, & in & by the said Clause or Proviso intended & comprehended unto the said James, Duke of Ormond, his Heirs & Assigns, to the use of him the said James, Duke of Ormond, his Heirs & Assigns for ever^t.”

^t “Corballis, a Conygree Warren thereunto belonging, a Moiety of Baltra, a Mansion & 4 Messuages, Contg 120 acres of Profitable Land, & 60 acres of unprofitable Land of Plantation Measure; Killeraugh, 120 acres of Profitable Land; Palmerstowne, 6 Messuages, 300 Acres of Profit & 20 acres unprofit Land; Jordans-towne, 260 acres of Profit Land & 20 acres of unprofit Land; Cotterellstowne, 65 acres of Profit Land & 5 acres of unprofit Land; part of Grallah, 3 acres of profit Land, all plant measure, lying & being the Barony of Balrotheric & County of Dublin. And also one Messuage in the Town of Lusk, the Riglasse of Luske, 140 Acres, together with all the Tythes belonging to the said Town of Luske, lying & being in the Barony Nethercross & C^o. of Dublin; Two Mesuages or Tenements in Winetavern Street, with a Plott of Ground now in the Possession of W^m. Hughes,

A common-place book of Sir Simon Harcourt's, which I found at Nuneham amongst a variety of musty documents, will now be called upon to furnish a few extracts.

On the first page appear some lines, which I do not know that Peter de Vere would have thanked me for perpetuating.

2 wast places or Tofts wth. a Garden or Backside unto one of them belonging, one of which said Plotts is lying & being in S^t. Thomas Street, the other in S^t. James's Street, whereon are 4 Tenements built, now in the Possession of Alderⁿ. Rich^d. Teigh, one house or Tenem^t. in S^t. Thomas Street, & one other house or small Tenement thereunto adjoining in the Front Streetwards 80 Foot in length, backwards 300 Foot, now in the Possⁿ. of Tho^s. Clarke. Sev^l. parcels of ground or Garden Plotts, whereon divers Houses are built, except the 2 Houses adjoining to Aldⁿ. Teighs, holding (viz^t) one parcell of ground or Garden Plott, situate, lying & being in S^t. Francis Street, Cont. 11 Perches & 17 Foot in breadth in the front, & in length backwards 13 Perches; one other parcell of Ground or Garden Plott, lying in S^t. Francis Street afores^d., cont^g. in the front in breadth 9 Perches & 13 Foot, & in length backwards, 14 Perches & 9 Foot, now in the Possession of Thomas Burton, John Fletcher, John Bradock, John Stone, & their Tenants, all that House backside & garden, lying and being on the East side of New Street, in breadth 31 Foot, & in length 178 Foot, now in the Possⁿ. of W^m. Williams Brewer, and also all other the Houses & Lands that did formerly belong unto the said S^t. Philip Harcourt, in the City or County of the City of Dublin.

“The yearly Quit Rent, payable by the said Patent for all the Lands in the County Dublin amounts to £20 8s. 2½d.; and for the Houses & in the City of Dublin, £2 14s.”

"When on this booke I looke and see
 I thinke on him, next God mayd mee,
 Which workes in mee such a pastion,
 Greve troubles the minde, o great alteration."

"This is the end of man, that wisemen spyes
 One ou^r he lives, the oder he dyes,
 Make it so o man, what so ever
 Once here you must dye, and then dye neber."

"Sr Edwarde Vere, whom in his life toke great cear,
 His friends he loved, his ennemies did him fear,
 In state matters, wise, and ever just,
 Lyes now, alas, hidden among the dust.
 This I finde trew, just is my fere,
 Wee hardly finde, such another Vere,
 His planits saye : even those of pann,
 In many adges you skaes finde such a man."

Pieter de Vere.

"Nossete ibsum."

Sir Simon was sent in the year 1632 to take part in the expedition to Scotland, and his journal gives the following particulars respecting the commencement of the undertaking :—

"On y^e 18 of Aprill, 1632, I embarked my regement, haueinge my compleate number of 1700 men, reckoninge Sarriants, Drumes, Corporalls; and on y^e one and twentieth I embarked my selfe

in y^e Henrietta Maria, commanded by S^r Henry Manneringe, vice-Admirall.

“On Tuesday, y^e 22 of Aprill, wee sett saile from Yearmouth for the Northern parts, haveinge a fleete of 28 saile, under y^e command of my Lord Marquise Hammelton, of w^{ch} numbere three were of y^e kinges ; 8 y^e Rainbow, in w^{ch} was y^e Admirall S^r John Pennington ; y^e Henrietta Maria, y^e vice-admirall, S^r Henry Manneringe ; the Bone-adventure, commanded by Cap. Rich: Feildeinge ; the Expedition, commanded by Cap. Slingsby ; y^e Rooe Bucke ; the Antelope, commanded by Cap: Stradling ; wth 20 colliers, each of w^{ch} transportinge 250 sooldiers, lande-men, makeinge y^e number of 5000 ; w^{ch} were deuided into 3 Regiments, haveinge each 1700 men ; & these deuided into 13 companies ; y^e coll company beeing 200 ; Lieut. Coll. 150 ; Sar. maiors 150 ; y^e rest 120. y^e Collonells, S^r Tho: Moston, S^r Nicolas Byrron, & my selfe.

“On y^e 24, by ten of y^e clooke, wee discovered Flamberow headlande in Yorkshor, w^{ch} is y^e utmost east point of lande of England, and distant some 35 leages from Yearmouth : & soe wee sayled all y^e daye in viewe of y^e cost ; on the 25, y^e winde became contrary & stormie, beeing North-west, soe y^t wee were constrained to beate it out at sea ; not beeing able to hould our course, w^{ch} was directly to y^e Northwards ;

on y^e 26, y^e winds continuinge stormy, wee were forced backe againe as farr as Scarbourrow, when wee came to an Ancor.

“On Satterday, y^e 27, wee sett saile againe, about 5 of the clooke, in y^e Morninge, the winde beeing south southwest, calme, but rainery weather, & soe continued all that day; this day one in our shipp died.

“On the 28, wee came to an anker before the Holly Iland; & one the 29, rideinge at ancor, my Lord Marquise published unto us Coll: his commission as Gennerall of our Army; & on the 30 we sett saile for the Forth in Scotlande.

“On the first of May wee came to Ancor in the mouth of the frith by Duglas Castle; on y^e 2 of May wee waiyed & anchored, about 2 leagues beyond the bas Iland; & on the 3 wee came before Towone of Leith, where wee anchored in this manner; on y^e 4, the Bayelies, wth some other officer of Leith, came wth an answere unto my Lord Marquise, but what, wee knewe not, but such as wee perceued well, pleased him not; this night wee helde a garde of 3 companies, commanded by Sarriant Major in Enketh Iland, w^{ch} garde shall be contineued the time wee staye here; & this day wee receued directions from y^e Gennerall in what manner wee should order our new levied troopes.

“Keepinge dilligent & carefull watch in our

boeats & shipp, to preuent y^e danger of fireinge, if they should attempt any such thinges; my Lord Marquise this day sent one on shore to signify unto y^e Mayors of Lieyth & Eddenbowrroug the Kinges grace & mersies to them & all persons, from the hieghest to the lowest, y^t shale submitt, & become againe his true & loyall subiects, by his free pardoninge of them, w^{ch} he would confirme & establish by act of Parlement, as was alleaged; y^t night his messenger returned, but wthout answere, other then that they would communicate & impart it unto the Cheefe Lords of the Couenant, & soe then should be by them answere returned, in conuenient time.

“It seemed unto us that they tooke allarum at our arriuall very hottly; for they fired all theire beackens upon hills; & all along the shore, as wee approached, they marched wth troopes, followeing our fleete; & when anchored, they stayed; and soe keepinge their gard all alonge the shore; the night wee came to Lieyth wee discouered some 20 coullers, w^{ch} wee gessed to be some 2000 men marchinge into the towne; Gennerall Lashly, wee understoode, beeing there in person. On the 5 I receued order to lande wth my whole regiment upon the Island of Inshcom, w^{ch} in part I did: & on the 6 day I landed the rest.

“Since which time, untill the 13, there was nothing done; on the 13 there came aborde the

Admirall, 2 commissioners from the couenanters ; men well affected, and y^t laboured to bringe matters to a right understandinge on both sides ; about 4 of y^e clooke, one Eliaser, one of y^e most zelous & obstinate men of the couenanters, brought letters unto my Lord, the contents of w^{ch}, we very well perceiued, pleased not my Lord Marquise ; conditions of peace were offered, but sutch as stooode not wth honor to accept of ; on the 20 of May, about 1 of the clooke in the morninge, a Flemish hoye was taken, brought in by our boeats.

“On the 21, wee embarked & left the Island of Inchcom, naked as wee found it.

“On the 22, I receued order from my Lord Marquise to sale downe wth my Regiment unto the Ile of Naye, & there to water, & leye at Ancor untill farther order. On the 23, I sett sayle from Inchkieth Island ; on the 22, I likewise receued articles to publish both unto the officers & souldiers of my Regiment. The 23, about 2 of the clooke at night, wee came to an Ancor before y^e Ile of Naye ; the 24, I went on shore to viewe the Island, hopeinge to have founde store enough of fresh water for our shippes ; diuers springes I founde, but they yealded not much water, nothinge neer enough for the seruice of one quarter of our fleete.

“On ye 9 of May wee disembarked & lodged y^t night, (each Tertia or Brigade).

"On ye 11, beeing Wednesday, wee dislodged & came y^t night upon ye heath, where wee stayed y^t night & y^e next day ; & on friday y^e 13, we dislodged ; y^e Armeý beeing deuied into 5 parts ; & soe wee quartered y^t night about y^e Towne ; y^e 5 quarters were these.—The Princes, y^e Here of Bredroes, Count Solloms, y^e Lord Deedems & Count Morris.

"The Princes containinge	88 companies.
The Lord of Bredroes	48
The Count Solloms	32
The Count Morris	15
The Lord Deedems	18

"On Sunday y^e 15, wee entrenched our quarters & on Munday night, beeing 16, wee begann to Aproch: Lieu: Collonell Hollis commandinge y^t night, wee rann a lyne of 200 pases wth a court of gard of a 120 in square.

"The 17, Collonell Broge commandinge in y^e Aproches, haueinge more then dubble y^e number of woorkemen then before, aduansed somme 500 pases, makinge thereon 2 courts of gard ; wthout any looss. The 18, our ordinance beganne to playe from a Battery of 6 peeces halfe cannon ; on y^e Chappell Hill by y^e Prince's quarter. This night, my Lord Morgan commandinge, wee aduanced (haueinge y^e same number of woorkemen), 500 pases, makeinge 2 courts of gard.

"On y^e 19, Collonell Balford commandinge, wee

rann a line of summe 120 passes, wth a great court of gard at y^e end thereof; this nighte was slaine a Sarriant of my Lo: of Lesters, wth somm 3 souldiers more hurt. The 20, y^e Cap: of y^e gards commandinge, as deputie for y^e Count Solloms, wee rann 2 lines, y^e one towards y^e Rine on y^e left hand, of somme 40 paces, y^e other to y^e right, towards a horneworke of y^e enimies. At beetween 30 & 40 passes, at y^e end of each of these lines, were to be made a great court of gard or redoupt; wth a battery upon y^t of y^e right hand, to fauour our aproch upon y^e enimes out workes; y^e lines & redoupt on y^e left towards y^e Rine, beeinge only to preuent y^e enimies sallieinge on our backs.

“On y^e 21, wee aduanced nothings at all, neither were these redoupts & battery finished. On y^e 22, Coll: Pagnam commandinge, a new line was begunn, out of y^t of y^e right hand, upon y^e point of a hornwoorke w^{ch} laye on our left hand, at y^e end of w^{ch} there shall be likewise a court of gard. On y^e 23, y^e H. Lo: of Benerward commandinge, there was little donne, our Ingenneer van Neble, beeinge shoott, wth 3 sariants, who were overseers of ye woorkemen, slaine.”

Next follows a note of receipt and expenditure.

Sir Simon found his circumstances much

involved when he succeeded his father; and he endeavoured to retrieve his fortune by a soldier's life. The occupation being, doubtless, made palatable to him, by the love of adventure which he had inherited on both sides.

The absence from home, however, entailed by such pursuits, appears, from Sir Simon's own accounts, to have been more detrimental to his affairs than any gains which his wanderings brought him.

Received from Stantan harcourt, y^e 28

of May,	128 01 08
wherof disbursed,	
to my brother vere	019 00 00
to Sir Ihon marwood	025 00 00
to my cosen Hamond for my Lady's	
Silk	001 00 00
lent to my cosen hamond	020 00 00

I shall now proceed to give the private letters, which have been preserved, from Sir Simon Harcourt to his wife's mother, and to his wife, from 1638 to 1641.

His wife, as has been already stated, was a daughter of William, fourth Lord Paget;

her sister, Catherine, was married to Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston in Lincolnshire; her mother, Letitia, or Lettice, as she appears to have been called, was daughter and co-heir of Henry, eldest son of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G. There is a good three-quarter length picture of her in the ante-room at Nuneham, painted on panel by Marc Gerard. Sir F. Knollys was a Protestant, and fled to Germany in the reign of Mary; he was made a Privy Councillor and Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth, whose first cousin he married. He had the custody of Mary Queen of Scots, at Bolton, and sat in judgment on her.

The following table may serve to give an insight into the pedigree of the family at this date :—

Thomas Boleyn, Earl = Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk who commanded at Flodden, and aunt of Katherine Howard, wife of Henry VIII.

Henry VIII. = Anne Boleyn.

Lord Rochford, = Jane Parker, sister of Lord Morley; Mary Boleyn. = William Carey.
beheaded 1536 she was the chief cause of the death of Anne Boleyn, and perished herself with K. Howard.

Queen Elizabeth.

John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford.

Geoffrey de Vere, 3rd son.

Frances = Sir Robert Vere of Tilbury. Harcourt.
de Vere. Francis de Vere.

Henry Knollys, eldest son.

William Knollys, second son, Earl of Banbury.

Walter = Lettice Knollys, = Dudley, Earl of Essex.
Devereux, a very famous and infamous woman.

William, 4th Lord = Lettice Knollys, 1st cousin to the Earl of Essex.
Paget.

Robert, Earl of Essex.

Sir Simon Harcourt = Anne Paget.

Sir F. Knollys, K. G. = Katherine Carey, first cousin Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon.
to Queen Elizabeth.

"For the Right Hon^{ble} the Lady Leticea Pagett.

"MADAM,

"Since I am as yett, by y^e Prince of Orrange his denying me leave, deprived of the honor and happines in giving you personall attendance, I have presumed in these to present my humbl dutie unto you; & to assure your Ladyshipp I will make what hast I can; & cheefely for my deare wife's sake, for I never broockt my absence from her wth y^t impatience as now; but should it be my misfortune to be absent when she is brought to bedd, your Ladyshipp will be pleased to joyne with yourselfe such friends as you shall best like off, & soe honor me in makinge a Christian of what it shall please God to send me. I have nominated some unto my wife, who, if they may stande wth your Ladyshipp, her likeinge, it is well, otherwise your Ladyshipp will favour me in makeing your owne choyce; & if your Ladys' approve of mine, then I entreate you to doe me the honor, as to envite them. Thus, wth my prayers for y^e continuance of your health, wth encrease of happines, I humbly take my leave, as beeing,

"Madam,

"Your dutifull and most respective

"Sonne & servant,

"S. HARCOURT.

"from the Hage,
the 6 of Octo:
1638, new Stile."

"MY DEAR SOULE,

"My joye was unspeakeable at y^e newes of thy safe delivery, I beesee^{ch} God to give us harts y^t ever may be ever thankefull unto him for this his blesseinge to us ; God grant y^t it may live, & prove an instrument of his glory & our comforts ; my deare, I will not now put you to the trouble of readinge many lines, I will earnestly invoke God for thee, & ever rest

"thy faithfull,

"now most joyeouse,

"affectionate husband,

"S. HARCOURT.

"London, the 6 of
Decem: 1638."

"MY DEAR HART,

"I have now received 6 letters from thee, the last of the 18 of May, the contents whereof concerninge my bussines of Stanton Harcourt ; I have, accordinge to the opinion of councell, procured the kinges lettre, for the puttinge of the hearinge untill Michaellmas Terme, before w^{ch} time, I doubt not but our bussines will be at an end heare ; for my Lord Humes, one the cheefest of the covenanters, is thought will submitt & come into the kinge wthin this 2 or three dayes, & he is able to bringe a great party wth him, as it is

thought; soe that I trust in God that matters may & will be ended wthout bloodshedd.

"I have now been some 3 dayes wth my Regiment in the kinges Army, & I hope shall continue heare; his Ma^{tie} is very gracious to me; & I am confident I shall not have cause to repent me of the time I spende in his service, although I were cashered in the lowe countries; but feare that not, my hart, for there is, & I am confident will be, none soe hard dealeinge wth me. I aprove very well of your answer unto my sister Chettwins' letter, for I am resolved not to part wth any of that houeshould stuffe. I have hope shortly wee shall bee house keepers ourselves; for that matter wherein my Lord of Linsy was named, nothing can be donne in it; but if any happen heereafter, that party you knowe, will, I hope, be thought of. Concurring my bussines wth my Lord Saye, I desire there may be an end made of it, & therefore have advise wth my Brother Vere, & other of your friends in it; & what end soe ever you or they shall think fitt to make in it I shall be well pleased wth all, my dear hart, the sonner it be ended the better; for many respects I am very gladd to hear the 500 pounds is in reddiness, I hope you will speedely dispose soe of it as some proffitt may accrue unto us thereby; You Bro: Harry cannott procure leave to come over, w^{ch} is much to his griffe and mine;

I would have now written to him to have procured a bill of exchange of one hundred poundes, to be sent thee by his sollissiter, but I had not time ; I know if you write unto him your selfe in it, it will suffice ; by the next, I shall not faile to write ; I have payde a £100 heare unto my Bro: Wroughton, w^{ch} he hath assured me he will take such order, as that it shall be payde unto thee, or any one you shall apoint to receave it for thee at London ; had I been able, I would have sent thee more ; I hope I shall ere long ; in the meane time, dispose of this as you please, & of me, my dear hart,

“ Thy most affectionate, loveinge

“ husband. S. HARCOURT.

“ my humble dutie unto your Mother, with love
& service unto all my friends.

“ From the army by Berwicke,
the last of May, 1639.”

MY DEAR HART,

"Since my last to thee, I received one from my Bro: Vere, w^{ch} brought me the wellcome newes of his recovery, & the puttinge of the heareinge untill Michallmas termes, upon w^{ch} newes I stayed the kinges letters here w^{ch} were written to that purpose; soe y^t now I hope my Bro: will be at leasure for the endinge of the other bussines wth my Lady Cope; I would gladly heare what my Lord Keeper's answer was unto my Bro: upon the letter I writt unto him concurring that matter, rather then be put to farther trouble; I could be contented y^t y^e summe in difference betwixt us were devided; therefore, my deare hart, lett that bussines be now thought on & ended, if it possibly may be in any reasonable manner; the end I aime at therein is thy good, for y^t I would have somethinge assured to thee, whoever it shall please God to dispose of me: w^{ch} I trust will be soe, that wee may longe comfortably enjoye each others.

"I have heare payde £100 unto my Lo: Chamberline; who hath sent a warrant unto the re-sever gennerall of his reveueus, M^r. Hinton by name; my Bros: Wroughton's letter will direct you where to send for it; I have now written unto yo^r Bro: Henry, to procure a bill of exchange of 200 pounds, or, if he cannott for so much, yett for one, for the present, & the other

wth all convenient speede ; I hope he will carefully doe it, my deare ; nothinge troubles me more then that I have brought soe many on thee ; but I doubt not, but God in deu time will redeeme us out of all ; in the meane time lett us cheerefully submitt unto his pleasure therein, & begge his blessinge & direction in all our wayes ; soe shall wee be happy in that of our meetinge, w^{ch} is hartily desired & prayed for by

“ Thy most affectionate

husband : S. HARCOURT.

“ from our Army in
Hurtley feilds, by
Berwicke, the
6 of May, 1637.”

“ MY DEAR HART,

“ I am yett unprovided of a preacher, if it possibly may be in thyn, or any of your friends, power to help me to one, I should esteeme it a greate happines ; I pray sende once more to Doctor Goffe about one, & lett him knowe how much I have binn disapointed by the expectation of him recomended by my Lo: Goreinge ; Doctor Goffe lives wth my Lady Newport, as I take it.”

"MY HART,

"As yet I cannott obtaine my leave, w^{ch} doth soe much discontent me, y^t were it not for thy sake I would not endure it ; but as y^e case standes wth me, I must have patience for a time, w^{ch} I hope will bringe it to a better issue ; I expect letters out of England, w^{ch} I doubt not will effeact my des^{ny} ; if not, I shall desire y^e counsell & advise of my friends how to behave myselfe ; for in my absence I may suffer more in my owne occasions then ever my fortunes here will be able to recompense, besides y^e losse of employment in y^e Kinges Service, w^{ch} in a short time may prove more benniffitall to me then my life time (although longe) here ; if I have a good end of my law bussiness I will wth what speede I can quitt here, yett not rashly, for I am much troubled to contineue in the service of soe ungratefull a people, who will not doe y^e least courtesie to keepe an antient and faithfull survent, as I have ever binn to them, from utter ruinne ; as in all apearance theire deniall of my leave at this time may prove. Present my humble dutie unto your Mother, wth due respects to all, &, my dearest hart, prayeing thy health & little Phil's.

"Thy most dearely loveinge

"husband, S. HARCOURT.

"The Hauge, March 25,
1640, new stile."

*"For my deare wife
the Lady Harcourt at Cherney.*

"MY DEARE HART,

"I am, I prayse God, safely arrived wth my Regiment at Dublin, where I shall make noe longe staye, if I am not righted in y^e wrongs I now suffer; for I find another established by the Lords Justices as governor here^u. They say that necessity forced them unto it haveinge noe man here in whom they durst confide, & that they can receive noe other wthout expresse order from my Lord Lieutenant; when they doe, I shall have my demand. I have written unto my Lord Lieutenant about it, likewise to my Lord of Holland; I pray make a journey to London, & entreate your Bro: my Lord Pagett; presse for a speedy answer y^t I may knowe on what leggs I stand; & if he finde any difficulty in procuringe my satisfaction here, then entreate him to procure a warrantable call for me from hence, w^{ch} must be from those who employed me, y^e Parlement & Lord of Lessester, who assured me y^t I should heare receive my commission for the command of y^e garrison, & y^t he had to y^t purpose written unto y^e Lords here; but I finde noe such matter.

"I cannott have soe unworthy a thought of him,

^u Sir Simon had been sent over to Ireland by the Parliament, with a force of foot and horse, and with a commission as Governor of Dublin.

as to thinke he willingly omitted it, to put an affront on me, who never gave him y^e least cause of distrust; I impute it to his multiplissey of bussines, w^{ch} hath made him forgett it; but y^e truth will now apeare for it must come to y^e triall, if I finde there hath binn by dealinge^x, you shall have me speedely wth you, therefore lose noe time in y^e discovery. Yours of y^e 4 of Decem: were in you mention M^r. Blany, came to my hands since my cominge to Dublin; I aprove very well of your resolution to buye coach horssees & to follow y^e cause. I sent you forty pound before my cominge from Chester, & will send you more by an expresse, or other wayes, ere long. I have not binn here longe enough to gather newes; some thinge will be donne speedely for the releasse of Treda; God grant good suckses in it. Its now late, & y^e post in hast, therefore I must be breeff; present my humble dutie unto your Mother, wth my best respects unto your sister & all my friends at Cherney; your Bro: is well, & Robin Hammon. My deare lett me here often from thee, for thy lovinge lines must & ever shall be y^e most wellcome and acceptabest present can be sent unto

“Thy most faithfull & affectionate

“husband, S. HARCOURT.”

“Dublin, January y^e 3,
1641.”

^x Meaning, “underhand.”

"MY DEAREST HART,

"Since my last to thee, the weather here hath binn soe stormey, y^t noe shipp durst put out of y^e haven, w^{ch} is y^e sole cause that you have not heard from me; for I know your feares for me are great, concidderinge y^e times heare, w^{ch} I beleeve are made more dangerous by report then in truth they are, for were our supplyes of horsse & foote come out of England, I am of opinion y^t y^e great danger of this rebellion were past. I as yet know not on what termes I stand here, beinge a stranger unto y^e resolution taken in England; if it be not such as may stande wth my honor to accept, I hope my friends there will use some meanes to call me from hence. I have again writt unto y^e Prince of Orringe to favour me in reservinge of my place untill such time as I see whether this be a warr like to continue. If you can procure my Lord of Holland's letter to second mine, I doubt not but it will be donne. Nothings hath happened here of late worth y^e relatinge, only wee have burnt many townes & castles wth out any resistance, y^e rebells flying before us where so ever wee come; & I trust in God they will doe soe still.

"The releasse of Drogheda is y^e only bussines now thought on; as y^t w^{ch} concernes mainly y^e good & safety of this Kingdome; letters wee received this day from y^e Gouverner & many

officers there, all complaineing of y^e misserable want of victuall, haveing nothings left them but herringes & malt & rye, & of these not for above 8 dayes; there souldiers weake & sickly, not longer able to doe dutie; there horsses, in w^{ch} was theire greatest strength, perrish for want of provission; soe y^t they are constrained to turne many of them out of towne. In this lamentable condition they are.

“For there releafe wee have two wayes; y^e one by sea, y^e other by land; if God pleases to prosper us in either wee shall then doe well. Our shippes have binn out, but are driven backe againe by Tempestuous weather; & if God favour us not wth a speedy winde, wee must then put our land dissign in execution, in w^{ch}, I doubt not, but God will blesse us wth good suces. If wee faile in it y^e warr will be Spunn out to a greater length, & those brave men there will be in danger to be all lost, for although they should make their conditions by a capittulation, yet I feare they would never be kept; for there is noe credditt to be given to soe base an enemy; but I trust God will bless & preserve them from such danger.

“I presume you are now very bussee in y^e solissitation of my law bussines, God prosper your endeavours therein, & bringe it to a speedy end; such a one as may give me a retiring place; where I may at last finnish my dayes in peace

& quiett, & in y^e comfortable enjoyment of thy deare selfe; & both in our true feare & service of our good God. Thine & thy children's health is the newes I most thirst after, & y^t w^{ch} I hope I shall be comforted wth speedely, come it accompanied wth badd newes, it will be much sweetened & lessned therby, wth good it will treble my joyes. For my owne health, I prayse God I never enjoyed it more perfectly, wantinge nothinge but thy most desired & sweete company & conversation.

“I have provided some houshold stuffe (w^{ch} the rebells have furnished me wthall), against your cominge, as a very good basin & eawer, 2 fflaggons, a salt, suger-box, & 2 wine cupps of silver, some 2 dossen of pewter dishes, & good stoore of ordinary household Linnen. All this I found in a Castle w^{ch} wee lately tooke, some 7 miles from Dublin, called y^e Castle of Lyons, belonging unto one Mr. Banesly Britton, a Barke-shire man, whom wee had as a prissoner, intendinge to have carried him wth us to Dublin; but in y^e night he made an escape from us, & since, I beleewe, he is gonn into open rebellion, who before stode neuter. Wee had likewise y^e pilliaginge of another towne called y^e Nesse, some 12 miles from Dublinn, burnt some 5 or 6 other villiages & Castles in y^e journey; & returned wthout any incountre. Our strentgh was 2000 foote

& 300 horsse; of w^{ch} I had y^e cheeffe commande.

“I have sent you a bill of exchange for £50: & will wthin a weeke or a fortnight send nan a bill of £50 more into y^e low cuntries, for y^e payement of y^e hanginges; & as fast as I can spare any you shall be sure to have it, for I am never soe well pleased as when I can send thee tokens of my love. Your brother Tom hath written unto my Lord to have £50 of his mony payde you, w^{ch} I am to paye him here. If you receive it I would have you send it to Nann, for I beleeve y^t will be y^e safest & speediest way; I shall forbear to send unto her from hence, untill I heare from you. My best respects & service unto all my friends at Cherney I desire may be presented; & lett my cosen knowe that her sonne is in very good health, & doth performe y^e duties of his caleinge in a carefull & industrious manner, & shall have y^e reward dew to such dillegence (God willinge), on y^e first ocasion.

“I praye you in your next, lett me heare what probabillity there is of my Lord Lieut. cominge over, & if you can, y^e time of his cominge, for matters here will never be put into a right frame till then. If I continue here I shall be nessesseated to turne begger unto some of my friends in England, to helpe me unto a good servicable horsse or 2, for

I am in very great want, beeinge forced to borrowe whensoever I goe abroade on service. I know my Lord of Holland would doe it, if some friende of mine would but mention it to him ; if you can contrive it that way or any other, you will doe me a very acceptable kindnes ; If you can effect it, you may send one by y^e Messenger w^{ch} your Brother sent, for he is speedily to returne. Somethinge I had to saye more, but neither time nor paper will permitt. I shall hope, my deare hart, y^t what time henders me from sayeing in the expression of my love, your goodnes will make upp in beleeveinge y^e best of

“Your faithfull & dearely

“lovinge husband : S. HARCOURT.”

“Dublin, ffeb^r. y^e 12,

1641.”

“I heare nothinge as yet of y^e Preacher was recommended unto me by Doctor Temple, I praye make it your care to send him or some other good man to me ; for here are but few good thought^y many in number. A small supply of linnen wolde be very wellcome, as half a dozen bands, cuffes, & soe many paire of hooses, & some prittee small laces, but not great prized ones : for I will spare your pursse as much as may be. I shall by y^e next lett you know of some other wants I have, y^e cheefe of w^{ch} cannott

^y Meaning “though.”

be supplied wthout your pressence, w^{ch} in all my lifetime I never more desired; & I hope y^e affaires will be shortly soe settled here, y^t I may enjoye it wth content, & free from those feares w^{ch} keepes most women from hence.

"I praye lett me by your next knowe how you have donne in the breedeinge case I left you; I hope soe well, as you will wth God's blessing bringe me another lousty boye; this is somethinge a large postscript, but I shall never be weary of talkeinge to thee, it beinge y^e most pleasinge time I have. I praye lett me heare what Vere is likely to doe in his love bussines; I feare it will not prove agreeable to his expectation, & for my own part I knowe not whether I should wish it or not; if it be for his good I praye God it may be. My deare hart, here once more farewell."

"MY DEARE HART,

"Yours of y^e 14 of ffeb: came to my hands y^e 1 of March, wherby I finde y^t my letters to thee have had slowe passage or els have miscarried, for I assure you I have not omitted any opertunity since my cominge, unlesse at such times as I have binn out of towne, neither, God willinge, shall I, for I am very sencible of y^e feares & trouble thy not hearinge from me puts thee too; therefore I hope you will not harbour y^e conceaite y^t it's any willing omission, for there's nothinge in

this world I aime at or studdy more then thy content, & to be a comfort to thee; w^{ch} to y^e utmost of endeavours I shall expresse in all y^e wayes y^t it's possible, or may be in y^e power of a loveinge husband, &, when I have donne all, thinke it farr to little in respect of what thy love to me may or doth justly claime; & this I desire you to beeleeve is spooked from y^e hart, as well as from y^e pen of thy deare husband; & now I will give you a briffe account of a peece of service w^{ch} hath binn lately acted on y^e rebels.

“At a place called Killshalrenen some 8 miles distant from Dublin, where they were some 1500 or 2000, stronge as any as I have yet seene in Ireland; beeing mooreash & boggie grounde on y^e one side, on y^e other thick woods wth hiegh quicksett hedges and deepe ditches, w^{ch} made it inaccessible; but wee forced our way by pionners, under y^e favour of our musketteers; in y^e middle of w^{ch} woods & dickes stode y^e Castle, haveinge but one Avenew unto it on y^e side wee aproched it; on w^{ch} they had cast upp a travers or barricade, w^{ch} wee beate them from; y^t done, I sent Cap: Congrave wth a 100 musketteeres to beate them out y^e church (intendinge my selfe to second him with 500 of my owne regiment), yeard, w^{ch} they had intrrenched, & w^{ch} was alsoe favoured by y^e Castle standinge oppositt to y^e gates; but, however, God soe blessed him, y^t he

beate them from it himselfe, needinge noe healpe ; after w^{ch} they made noe more resistance, but fledd in great disorder & confusion unto y^e boggs, where our horsse could not follow y^e chace farr ; my Lord Burlaeyes troope I commanded to follow soe farr as they could, who cutt of some 60 or 70 of them, & about as many more were slaine by y^e foote ; y^e Castle was maintained against us, most of their best men havinge taken sanctuary in it ; & wee, havinge noe peeces of battery, weere forced to leave it that time, & content our selves wth y^e beatinge of them out of y^e woods, & y^e burninge y^e villages in y^e w^{ch} they were quartered. In this expedition was my Lord of Ormond himselfe (unto whom I am very much bounde for many favours), my Lord Lambart, S^r Charles Cook, & myselfe ; our strength was 2500 foote, & 300 horsse. Wee lost in y^e service one Cap: Rochford, who commanded y^e forlorne hope & some 8 souldiers, y^e most of them of my regiment, & some 7 or 8 hurt ; this is all y^e newes at present heare.

“Present my humble dutie unto your Mother & my dew respects & humble service unto all there, & with you at Chercey soe prayeing unto y^e Almightye to blesse & keepe both you & yours in health & safety, & to send you a comfortable & happy meetinge wth

“Thy faithfull & affectionate

“husband, S. HARCOURT.

“Dublin, March y^e

21, 1641.”

"I have, here inclosed, sent you a relation of all passages concerninge Drogeda, w^{ch} when you have readd, communicate unto y^e rest of my friends neere you.

"I praye you send this relation to S^r Robert Tracy, or y^e coppy."

"MY DEARE HART,

"On Thursday y^e 25, I receved a letter from thee by my Lady Stannepps Chappline, dated y^e 12 of July, & on ffryday 26 another, bringinge the good & most wellcome newes (next that of thy health), of my cozen Hammon's safe arrivall in Holland; in requittall, I returne you that w^{ch} I knowe will be very acceptable unto you, y^e assured newes of a parly w^{ch} began yesterday about 1 a clocke; on Monday or Tuesday they are to march out of y^e ffort, on what conditions you shall knowe when I have y^e happines to see you, w^{ch}, God willinge, shall be about 7 or 8 dayes hence, if I can gett leave, w^{ch} I dout not off; & this is all for y^e present I can say, more then that I am

"Your most affectionate

"& faithfull husband,

"S. HARCOURT.

"from y^e Army
July 27, new stile,
1641."

"Present my humble service unto my Cosen Hammon; you might doe well to write unto your Bro: about y^e 200 gilders, for I am unwilling to speak unto him in it, unlesse you give me commission."

"MY DEARE HART,

"I can only lett thee know by this post y^t I have passed y^e ill weather & waies as farr as Coventrey (I prayse God) in healthe & safetie, & can gather by that w^{ch} I finde here, that it will be impossible ever to gett upp my Regiment wthout a presse, for although y^e Drummes have beaten here & at Daintry these 3 dayes, yet wee have not entertained above 20 men, w^{ch} I have given my Lord notice of, soe y^t I expect speedy order to presse; this day I am goeing to Lichfield where I shall staye some 4 or 5 dayes, & then directly to Chester, & there attend farther directions; when I hope you will make me happy by y^e receit of a letter from you: for I desire to heare how you have done since my departure. I understand my cause is put off, but in what terms I knowe not; my affaires here call me away; & will permitt me to say noe more at present than that I am,

"My dearest,

"Thy faithfull affectionate husband,

"S. HARCOURT.

"Dantry, y^e 26 of Novem: 1641."

“Present my humble dutie unto your Mother, for whose recovery & health I hartely praye, & shall be much joyed to heare off. My most respective love & service unto my Bro: & Sister Erby, wth my Cosen Hammon & her familie; her sonne is in good health.”

“For my Deare wife y^e Lady Harcourt.

“MY DEARE HART,

“Thine of y^e 6 of December from Sarjant Glanvieldes Chamber, came to my hands by my Cosen Harcourt, y^e 16 of the same, beeing y^e seconde I have had from you since I saw you, by w^{ch} I understande y^t you have taken upon you y^e care of sollissitinge of my cause; w^{ch} I hartely thanke you for, beeinge confidant it will prosper & have y^e better success; and although it may prove somewhat troublesome unto you at present, yet in y^e end I doupt not but it will be for your greater contentment & satisfaction; besides it will bringe you to a cleere understandinge of y^e cause, w^{ch} may prove in y^e future greatly for the good of you & yours; I shall be likewise gladd to heare by your next, y^t you have, by your petition (or motion), obtained a day of hearinge in y^e next terme; but one clause in your letter I am troubled at: y^e Kinge’s displeasure, what have I donne to merrit it I know not, my hart that ever binn upright & loyall towards him, soe have my actions

for ought I knowe ; for I am not conscious to my selfe of y^e least willfull miscarriage in his Ma^{ties} service ; That I have undertaken this employment, beeinge therunto called by both houses of Parliament ; I did it, confidently beeleevinge y^t what they did was by his Ma^{ties} direction & abrobation ; &, this beeinge rightly understoode, may I hope restore me againe unto his Ma^{ties} favourable & gracious opinion, if at all fallen from it, w^{ch} I am very unwillinge to beeleeve. I praye you enquire more neerly after it ; for it concernes me in a very hiegh degree, if it prove true ; for, beeinge in his disfavour, I am like to have but an uncomfortable imployment, for y^e worst construction thereby will be made of all my actions ; w^{ch} I can noe way soe well prevent as by quittinge y^e imployment, & y^e way of doeing it must advisedly be thought on, both by my friends there, who aproved of my undertakeinge it, & my selfe heare, w^{ch} I shall praye for God's direction & assistance ; as in this, soe in all other matters w^{ch} concerne our good & future comfort, I am confident you will joine in prayere wth,

“ My dearest,

“ Thy affectionate

“ faithfull husband,

“ S. HARCOURT.

“ Chester, y^e 16 of
December, 1641.”

“MY DEARE HART,

“I have since y^e writeinge of this, receved one from you dated from Chercey: whereby I perceave I am constant in your thoughts & prayers, w^{ch} I take for my greatest worldly happines; I finde by yours my Bro: Vere hath againe exceeded in his expences since Aprill last very much; but I will say noe more untill I have seene them. I am gladd you are like to gett a day of hearinge y^e next terme; God grant it may be (as I hope) for our good, but sorry to hear y^e grant proves of noe use unto us; I will with y^e first convenient messenger I can finde sende you 40 pounds, & as often as I can spare any you shall be sure to have it, if I know how to send it. For my Cozen, Rob: Hammon, you may be confident I will use wth all dew respect, & when I have opertunitie preferr, & soe you may assure his mother, unto whom, I pray, present my humble service.

“I am now in readinesse (my Regiment beeing complete & havinge Armes & all thinges necessary) to take my passage, wth first opertunitie of winde, for Ireland, w^{ch} God grant may be wth speede, & y^t my arrivall there may bringe y^e wished & desired comfort & releife unto y^e poore distressed & opressed people there; I here nothinge more of y^e Kinges displeasure wth me,

therefore I hope it's but a false report; by
your next I hope to find it soe; y^e post bee-
inge now redde to goe, I can say noe more then
y^t I am,

“My dearest,

“Thy faithfull affectionate

“husband, S. HARCOURT.

“Chester, y^e 18

Decem: 1641.”

*“For my deare wife the Lady Harcourt at
Cherey or Drayton, these.*

“MY DEAR HART,

“I was much disapointed of my hope by this
post, for I was confident I should have heard
from you, but neither from you or any one els
had I y^e happines, whereat I was a little out of
countenance: many enquiring what letters I re-
ceaved, hopeinge to have had some newes; but
it seems my entelligence is but badd, & not at
all answering their expectation. I doe not say
this expectinge any from you, more than y^t of thy
health & well beeing, (& y^t I live still in thy
loveinge & affectionate thoughts of me), w^{ch} of
all other is y^t I most valew, & shall ever be most
wellcome unto me.

“I have not heard more concerninge y^e Kinges

displeasure, therefore I hope it was but a false report. I pray in your next lett me heare how your Mother doth of he legg, & who your children doe; little ffrederick I should be glad to heare were well, likewise y^t your letter unto y^e Prince of Orringe & y^e States for my leave were sent away; if my Lieut: be come into England, praye wright to him to paye you y^e 50 pounds he promised me should be heare payde, & alsoe y^e fortie I borrowed for him of a merchant att Rotterdam. Present my humble service & best respects unto all at Chercy, & for yourselfe my prayers shall be, y^t God would blesse & preserve you ine health, untill he make us happy by a comfortable meeteinge, w^{ch} of all thinges shall be most prayed for & desired by,

“My dearest,

“Thy most faithfull

“affectionate husband,

“Chester, Decemb.

“S. HARCOURT.

24, 1641.”

Sir Simon's letters to his wife here end. They are sealed with his signet-ring, very small, bearing the arms of Harcourt,—two gold bars on a red ground, quarterly with the three lions of England, surmounted by a crownlet on which stands a peacock.

The following letter, from the Bodleian Library, purports to be addressed

“To a worthy member of the House of Commons, with a true relation of the proceedings of the English army under the Command of Sir Simon Harcourt.”

“SIR,

“I hope by this time you are satisfied, by the receipt of my letters, that I have made it my care to uphold myselfe in your good opinion, which I shall ever value at a high rate, therefore, I will never prove so great an enemy unto myselfe, as to lose it by the neglect & omission of the tender of my due respect, which shall, on all opportunities, attend you in a most affectionate manner.

“And now give me leave to give you a brief account of a piece of service which hath lately been acted on the Rebels. At a place called Killshanghall, some seven or eight miles from Dublin, where lodged neere upon 2000, as we had intelligence. The situation of the Place, as naturally strong as I have seen any castle in Ireland, having moorish and boggy ground on the one side, the other invironed with thick woods, quick set hedges, high banks, & deep ditches; (in-accessible), but as we forced our way by Pioneers (under the favour of our Musquetiers); in the

middle of which woods stood the castle, which had but one avenue into it; on that side we approached it, on which they had cast up a treverse or barricadoe, which we beat them from. That done, I sent Captain Congrave with 100 Musquetiers to fall on them in the churchyard, in which they were intrenched, and which stood opposite unto the Castle Gate; he found there some small resistance: but they soon in great disorder fledde, taking their way (most of them) unto the boggy ground; those which betooke themselves unto the higher ground, I sent my Lord Borlasse's troop in chase of them, who had the cutting of some 60 or 70 of their throats: and about as many more were killed in the woods by the foote.

"The Castle was maintained against us (some of their best men having taken it for sanctuary), and we, having no pieces of battery, were forced to leave it. In this expedition was my Lord of Ormond, the Lord Lambert, Sir Charles Coote, and myselfe, having with us 2,500 foote, and 300 horse. We lost one captain Rochford, who led the forlorn hope, being of Sir Charles Coote his regiment, with some five or six of my regiment, and as many hurt.

"And this is all that for the present I can acquaint you with, only that to-morrow we make a visit unto the Lords & Gentry of the Pale, with

3000 foot, & between 500 & 600 horse ; & this we are forced to doe for the reliefe of our soldiers, who have been kept this tenne weekes upon a meane allowance of salt beef, and herring, which hath caused great sicknesse and mortality amongst them : but I hope that youre care of this poore army here will be such that we may be speedily supplied with money, clothes, and victuals for them. I speak of their misery as briefly as I can, but the Lord Justice's letter will more at large informe you. I am confident you will doe all the friendly offices (in your power) for the soldiers here, whereby you shall engage them and me, most faithfully and affectionately to remain,

“ Sir, your humble servant,

“ HARCOURT.

“ Dublin, 6 Martii, 1641.”

The following letter was written to Sir Simon by his younger brother, Francis :—

“ DEAR BROTHER,

“ The intelligence that has passed between us since your last going over has hitherto been full of sadness, our great losse heere, and yo^e great danger to be lost in the warre. It is soo lately that yo^e owne letters assured us of yo^e recoverie from yo^e desperate hurte, that the hope of yo^e friends in Staffordsh^e are as yet scarcely confirmed. It is the fate of men that are much

louvd and engaged in forraine dangers to die so many deaths, as they friends have causes to feare their losse of life; the common and diversely confirmed reports of yo^e fatall miscariage have put yo^e friends into passionate disorders, from which, although yo^e recovery hath recovered them for the present, yet their minds are soe habituated to feare in yo^e behalfe, that they are subject to as many relapses as you are exposable to dangers.

“The hopes and desires of yo^e friends are, that a settled good fortune heere, may redeeme you from yo^e dangers there.

“A wife, or an unvexed estate, I hope, will be an obligation to keepe you amongst us, but without yo^e owne sollicitation neither will be attained. Yo^e business with Roberts will not, as I suppose, require yo^e presence this terme, but when it shall come to hearing, you must not be absent, for though yo^e letters, friends and brothers may sollicite the great Lords, yet all together will be less^e effectuall than one worde from yo^e owne person. S^r. William Cope is now in town^e, and, as I heare, talks very peremptorily concerninge the business between you and him, but I thinke to as small purpose as ever. We have not as yet heard this tearme from either of the umpires, and we are not desirous any way to incite them to compose the matter, for I verily believe S^r W. C.

hath as yet noe better cardes than those he produced at Woodstock. Concerning the particulars of yo^e affaires, my brother Vere's letter, I presume, will informe you. This only I have written to lett you know how passionately yo^e friends have beene distracted for you, and now long to see yow. I beseech the Almightye to prosper you, and restore to them & to

“Yo^e must affectionate brother,

“FFRA: HARCOURT.

“My sister & cosen are well at the Abby. My Lord Bishop and Lady were sollicitously inquisitive after your person and affaires, & received the present of yo^e services to them by me very kindly, desiring to return their best respects to you. I pray remember my service and love to my friends and acquaintance with you.

“Temple Barre, Octob. 28,
1639.”

After the death of Sir Simon, his widow married Sir William Waller, who was son of Sir Thomas Waller, Constable of Dover Castle, and of Margaret, daughter of Sampson Lennard, Lord Dacre.

There is a fine picture of Sir William Waller at Nuneham, by Walker. It was

engraved by Milton for Sir William's vindication of himself, written and published in the year 1793. At the back of this portrait is affixed a copy of Sir William's admirable letter to Sir Ralph (afterwards Lord) Hopeton, written before the battle of Lansdown :—

“ 1643.

“ SIR,

“ The experience I have had of your worth, and the happinesse I have enjoyed in your friendship, are wounding considerations to me, when I look upon this present distance between us : certainly, Sir, my affections to you are so unchangeable, that hostilitie itself cannot violate my friendship to your person ; but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation of ‘usque ad aras’ holdeth still ; and where my conscience is interested, all other obligations are swallowed up. I should wait upon you according to your desire, but that I look on you as engaged in that partie beyond the possibilitie of retreat, and consequentlie incapable of being wrought upon by anie persuasion ; and I know the conference could never be so close betwixt us, but that it would take wind, and receive a construction to my dishonour. That great God, who is the searcher of all hearts,

knows with what a sad fear I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hate I detest a war without an enemy; but I look upon it as 'opus Domini;' which is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace send us, in his good time, the blessing of peace, and in the mean time fit us to receive it.

"We are both on the stage, and must act those parts that are assigned in this Tragedy; but let us do it in the way of honour, and without personal animosity: whatsoever the issue of it be, I shall never resign that dear title of

"Your most affectionate friend,

"and faithful servant,

"WILLIAM WALLER."

I now give a few extracts from the manuscript journal of Sir Simon Harcourt's widow, which will conclude my notice of his life:—

"*June* 1649.

"An inumeration of the many mercyes I have receaved from G.—I^t born w^r the Name and fear of God is known—2^{ly}, G— did plant in my hart a desire to fear his Name in my very yong years. Conserning this life, I have had a competensy of all things desirable, and have had experiensces of all conditions, and of very many mercys in all conditions; espesially in my maryed and widows

state. In the first, that God gave me an honest and kind husband^z; Children very hopefull; soe much estate as kept us comfortably, without want, for the greatest part of the time; the love of my husbands kindred and frends; and above all, if God made me att all usefull to y^e good of my husbands soul. In my widows estate, y^e strange recovery of Stanton, and G—s severall providences about the issues of events—1^t. it was a mercy that my husband dyed in an unquestionable quarell^a; a usefull and much desired man. My children, beeing both very sikly, have bin often recovered and preserved by God. The estate, which I found in all respects very much unsettled, is now, through God's goodness to me, very much settled. My hous, soe unlike to proove a comfortable place to inhabite in, is now made very pleasing. Att any time, when I have bin att a suden plunge for mony, some have, beyond expectation, helped me to it, or ofred it; wherby my mind has been quietted. Wher ever any busnes that has conserved me has bin publickly dealt with, in comittees, Courts, or in the hous, God has stired me up some good people to be my frends, though unknown to me formerly.

^z Sir Simon Harcourt.

^a He was one of the first victims of the Civil Wars; he died in command of the King's forces in Ireland.

"Many fears I have bin delivered from in respect of y^e death of frends.

"Concerning my soul—My educaⁿ was strickt in respect of all visiuos liberty, which youth in many other plases were encouradged in. God, in all conditions, and in all plases, provided me Godly frends, which have bin a mervelous help to me in the way of his fear: to satisfy me in regard of sruples, to comfort me in respect of doubting, to inform me in many things I did not understand, and to walk before me as an ensamble in the wayes of God, and to shew me much love and kindness upon all ocaisons. Especially would I name 'S^r Gilbeard Gerard, one to whom I had not any relation, and yet received much kindness and good from him, both for my soul and body. Loving and fatherly has been his corection, wherby hee has divers times redused my wretched and deseitfull hart, wⁿ nothing els would doe it. A constant inioyment of the means of grace, which way soever I have gone. Prays the L—, therefore, O my soul, and all y^t is within me prayes His Holy Name. Prayes the Lord, O my soul, and forgett not all his benifits."

"*June* y^e 28, 1649.

"My sonne Philip, having had his ysue stoped by my medson and doctor Myorns advise, hee

did imediatly fall very sike of a feavour, so soon as hee was returned to Scool—Beeing a very weak lean child, and the distemper very strong, I had no reason to look for his life but from y^e hand of God; to him I sought by prayer June the 27, and from him I recieved the good gift of my sonnes recovery, June y^e 28. The Lord help me still to keep in memory his wonderfull goodness to me in y^s busness, espesially in y^{es} 2 particulars, 1 God sent this mercy as an answer of prayer; 2^{ly}, God spared his life, it beeing not begged absolutely, but only with this condition, as it might be for G—s glory, and to me a blessing flowing in Chr^s blood. Bless y^e Lord, O my soul, for ever and ever, becaus hee only, becaus hee above all, is worthy to be prayed.”

“*June y^e 29.*

“A fast kept in my hous for the Church of God. M^r Longley and M^r Jhons died.”

“*June y^e 30th, 1649.*

“I made my prayer solemnly against my own transgresⁿ, and allso for the Church; some answer prs^{ly} I recieved in my own hart. Also that night I heard of the Courage of the London Ministers, in keeping a fast on y^e day it was formerly apointed—y^e Lord be prayed.”

"An account of such remarkable mercys as I can call to mind sins I maryed S^r William Waller.

"*Aprill* y^e 13th, 1652.

"1^t. I had much mercy in my mary-adg with him, he beeing y^e anser of my prayer, he beeing a religious, prudent, and a loving husband.

"2^{ly}, in that his children prouue soe hopefull, and doe improove daylly under my care, and that they are all alive, and doe inioy theyr healthes better than they did when they came to me, and doe grow.

"3^{ly}. Its a great mercy my own children are alive, in health and hopefull. (One of y^m sins dead, may y^e Lord stay his hand.)

"4^{ly}. the suport I had under all that terrible payn and weakness att S^t Johnses.

"5^{ly}. y^t God gave me theyr a safe deliverans of a living child, which was born with all itt parts and limbs,—and a sonne,—y^t I had such a comfortable childbed after it.

"6^{ly}. That I have bin suported under all the payn and weakness I have had of my last child—in my labour—and in my childbed, notwithstanding the danger I was in.

"7^{ly}. the health my husband inioyes, notwithstanding the many diseases he is subiect too—the great suport he has under his payn, his pay-tiens—and his mercyfull deliverans from that fitt of the stone, and from 3 more of the gout.

"8^{ly}. the suply we have of means from time to time, the comfort we inioy in our constant convers one with another ; the love of our servants, theyr health, the good sucesse of our affairs, and that degree of health we have had in our familly.

9^{ly}. thos afflictions I have had, which the Lord has bin pleased to acompany with his grace—as I trust, he did my want of health, and the fitts which my last child dyed off—becaus the first has made me desirous to improove my health, for y^e making my calling and election sure—and, in the later, God made me very willing God should dispose of me and mine as hee pleased.

"10^{ly}. the great and strange deliverans I receaved in S^t.Martins Lane, wⁿ I fell down from 1^t steap to the lowest steap in my Lady Clotworthy's hous, with my head downward, putting out my shoulder, and yet receaved noe preiudise eyther to life or lim.

"11^{ly}. The great preservation I had when I miscaryed att Westminster, and in y^e weaknes that folowed me to Osterly,—and espesially my last miscaradg at Osterly, wⁿ I lay swoonding 11 houers."

"Inumerations of further mercys I have received sins I marryed S^r William Waller.

"Upon the 22nd of March, 1651, my husband

beeing in my bro^r. Irby's hous, we having lived peasably in town most part of y^e winter, theyr came too messengers from my Lord Protector, to serch y^e hous, to seaze his papers, and to bring him in safe custody to Whithall, whither hee was caryed about 9 of the clock in the morning, and theyr atended all day, was exsamed by my Lord himself of many particulers, and sent home againe att night ; which was a mercy quite above my hopes, and contrary to the expectation of all people, and a thing very unusuall with thos in power. The Lord receive the prays and glory of this his wonderfull goodnes, which he shewd so personally to me when my hart was very much afayd, both in regard of what my husband had sufred soe long togeather, without any declared caus, and in regard of the infirmitys that his former imprisonment made him lyable too ; also in regard of the great charge that imprisonment was like to be to him, and the hindrance y^t would have folowed in his estate ; therefore will I strive to trust in the Lord, and say, at what time my hart is afayd, I will trust in the Lord.

“ Upon the 5th of August in y^e year 1659, beeing in Kent to drink the watters, for the health of my self, children, and divers of our family, Sir William was taken prisoner by Captaine Barington att two of the clock in the night, and caused to rise out of bed, and to ride 4 miles at

that time in the night, which might have bin a great preiudice to his life, or health att least; but the Lord did mercifully prevent any inconueniency, and made that imprisonment an ocaison of good, in y^t we brok up hows, and did not long after continue in prison. Prays the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me prays his holly name; prays the Lord, O my soul, and forgett not all his benefits."

"I have since to acknowledge the continuance of thos mercys formerly mentioned; conserning my husband; conserning all his children; and conserning our suport. These I desire constantly to prays God for; becaus, from him both the mercys themselves, and the continuance of them dos proceed. Likewise the Lord has aded new mercys, in making me instrumentall to preserve the life and restore the health of the yongest child, who fell dangerously into a hye degree of the King's evell, and, by Gods blessing upon a medsin I gave her, was recovered.

"Allsoe the Lord was very grasious to me, in preserving me all the while I went with child of my daughter Katherine Waller, who was, by the mercyfull asistance of the great God, born the 30th day of Agust 1657, about a quarter after 11 of the clock att night. The Lord help me, with all humble sorowfullness, to remember my own

exorbitant fear of my travayll, notwithstanding y^e former experienses of Gods goodnes in helping me at the like times; and, withall, to be mindfull of and joyfull inn the great goodnes of God, who suported me under and caryed me throu this travayll allsoe; and gave me a child—alive—perfect in its shape, and hopefull to continue with me. I desire likewise to acknowledg the great mercy of God, in suporting me under and through the many troubles that befell me in this childbed.

“Before I was brought to bed, my midwife, one that had bin long very carefull of me and loving to me, lay a fortnight in a dying condition in the hous, and dyed 2 dayes before I fell in travayll. Within 6 days after, my dear Cosen Elisabeath Hamond, an antient and a faythfull friend from my youth up—sickened—and about 8 days after dyed. And, within 2 dayes after, my dear child, Fred: Harcourt, sickened of the same diseas, and dyed about 8 days after that. And, some few houers after that, Docter Baytts sent to me by Docter Beavour, that hee suspected the prinsipall parts of my other, and now only sonne, to be eminently defective. And, within 2 dayes after that, the counsell at Whitehall threw out my husband’s caus with scorn. Yet, I hope I can truly say, God has not only suported me under all this, but done me good by it. Praysed be his name.”

“Sp^{tl}. mercys.—The L— allso has bin pleased to give me many grasio^s experienses in my soul of his fatherly goodnes to me, in prayer, and in hearing and in communicating att his table. I have found him allways a God neer att hand, and not farr off, when my own wreacthed and deseitfull hart did not wickedly and grosly fayll in desiring his help. Soe that I may and must say thes 2 things from my own experience, 1^t that if the hart be acording to rule prepared for ordiⁿances, and uprightly desirous to honor God, and receive good in the use of them; if their bee a treu indeavour to doe this, the soul dos recieve the benefit. My own soul has found a reallity and substans in them, beyond what is in all the world besides; ther is a fors in them, which I beleeeve is the Spirits accompaning of them, to weaken lusts, though att other times very prevalent; and to strengthen fayth, to more of love to God and reioycing in God; to encouradg and comfort the hart, beeing never so much cast down; to suport the spirit under troubles, nay, to make them wellcome; and to take away immoderate fears, to which I am grevously inclined.

“On the other side, when the hart is carless, and churly in the performing of them, they then prove only an agravation of sinne and trouble; and one’s wreacthed hart, by the instigation and help of the devill, is apt to think that ther is

really nothing in them. Therefore, O my soul, bee not too much amazed, though many in thes sad times doe use ordinanses frequently, and find noe benifit in them, but continue in scandalous sinns. Consider, therefore, thine own experienses in both the-forementioned respects ; and, as in respect of the former, thou art obliedged to prays and bles the great and glorious name of thy heavenly Father—soe, in regard of the later, beg earestly God's asistans, that, from that evill, thou mayst learn to dread such a temper in thy own soul, and to lament it in others, that, when God gives ordinanses as a means of great good, they should be turned by our corrupt harts into ocaison of soe much evell."

"Temporall mercys.—The Lord did grasiously look upon me in my 2^d choyce, 1^t in helping me to chuse, upon mature consideration ; 2nd in bestowing the mercys of y^t condition upon me, when I was in such a condition as I needed y^m most, (my children grown up, my estate still filled with doubt and other troubles—so y^t in liklihood it could not, without much scarsity, have suplyed me and y^m too ; My mind so worn with publick and private troubles, that I begann apayrently to sink in my bodily health and strength), then did God give me a religous, wise, and faythfull, loving husband, and by him a hopefull, and likly

sonne, the bearing of which, (God grasiouſly ſupporting me under all my weaknes, the time I went with child) was a great means of my after health. The conſtant comforts of my condition, have bin and are very great ; & I relish them farr more becauſe, I hope I may ſay, they were from the hand of God's love ; and they did therefore quiett and comfort at another rate then any comforts ariſing from any condition y^t I was ever in before. I take y^s for my ground of y^t hope—I ſought to mary in God's way, I begged his bleſſing, and I hope I propounded his glory in what charge I undertook in y^t macth, and, therfore, I think I may acount what I enioy as an answer of prayer.—God did suport me under much weak^s whilst I went with child of my 2^d boy, and eſpecially in that dangerous childbed I had—when want of ſleep, and ſome other diſtempers, frequently aſaulting me, did, for diuers weeks, in that childbed in-danger my life.”

“1657, October.—The Lord has grasiouſly preſerved me whilst I was with child of my 3^d child ; and did beſtow it a thriving and hopefull child ; and, though it pleaſed the Lord to afflict me and keep me in heavineſſe all that childbed, it was becauſe he ſaw great need in me ; and, therfore, I doe eſteem the rodd in that caſe a ſeaſonable mercy, and doe hope I may ſay, that through

God's grace I found it was good for me that I was afflicted ; for it made me desirous more to prefferr Gods glory, it made me stir up myself to meet God, to humble myself before him, and to learn by his chastising hand. A very great mércy I acknowledg to have receaved from God in my health ; which has bin such, that unless in childbeds, or miscaryings, I have bin able to atend upon ord^s. constantly, though under some indispositions. This is the more to be taken notis on, becaus the times have bin very sikly for divers years.

"I prays God for the preservation of my husband in health in thes sikly times ; and now, this later end of November, the Lord did visit him with a fitt of the gout, which made me much afrayd in regard of the bitter frosty weather ; which did soe hinder the operation of medskins, that though, through Gods great mercy, his extreame payn was abated, and his feaver, w^{ch} the gout brought upon him, had left him ; yet his feet swelled to a very great biggness, and begann to discolor soe much, that I aprehended some danger of a gangren ; but the Lord has mercifully suported him, and prevented all my fears heserto ; blessed be his holly Name for it.

"About the beginning of November 1658, little Moll Waller had a dangerous fitt of sickness, first a terrible feaver, and then a plurisy ; she beeing

but yong and weak I was fearfull of her, but the Lord did very grasiouſly help; and, I bleſſ his Name, ſhe and all the reſt of them are now in good health.

“About this month likewise, we heard from our children beyond the ſeas, of a great deliverans that Will Waller had from beeing miſchiefed, by the goeing off of a peece in his arms, and breakng as it went off; bleſed be the Lord, who wacthes to doe us good, and to prevent evell, when we are not awayr of it.

“The Lord has likewise grasiouſly ſuported Philip Harcourt under his quartern ague, and has now wholly delivered him from it; bleſed for ever be his holly Name.

“Allso in Jan: 58, the Lord was pleased to viſit me with an ague, I had but 3 fitts, but they were ſoe terrible to me, that in the laſt I expreſed great impaytience; which afterwards, upon conſideration, did ſoe trouble me, as that the fear of beeing in the like maner diſtempred, did make me aprehend the coming of another fitt, with ſuch dread, as did ade to my affliction; yet, notwithstanding all this fayling on my part, enough to have provoked the Lord to have layed his hand more heavily upon me, he was pleased to deliver me, even by his own hand; when y^e doctor thought I ſhould have one terrible fitt more, I had not ſoe much as a grudging of it. Bleſſ the Lord, O my

soule, and all that is within me bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soule, and forgett not all his benifits.—hens learn to trust G— in y^e like trouble.”

“In February 1658, the Lord was pleased to visit my husband with many sad distempers, as with an ague, w^{ch} beeing joyned with the scurvy, and the remaynder of an ill fitt of the gout, did threatne much danger to his Life; but the Lord was a God neer att hand, and did deliver him from his ague after 4 fitts, and did grasiously at this time prevent all my fears.—Blesed bee his holly name,—after his ague, whilst he was very faynt with fasting and sweating, hee was threatned with a sore fitt of the stone, of w^{ch} I was greatly affrayd; but the Lord has hiserto stayed his hand, soe that his extremity has neyther bin long nor great; O my soul, Labour for inlardgment in praying God; be not content to doe it in an ordinary maner—becaus of the many and great mercys which the Lord bestows upon thee continually.

“About the 8th of this instant, February, coming into my chamber hastily to speak with the Doctor about my husband, a heavy great foulding screen beeing putt up together fell upon me; it might have done me much hurt, but the Lord did grasiously prevent that, I had none att all, blesed be his holly Name for it.

"Feb. 17.—I heard from Wattford, that my sister's child had one of the feet sett without great payn, and is in a hopefull way of cure; the Lord grant grace that the payrents and myself may never forget soe seasonable and presious a mercy."

"It has pleased the Lord about the beginning of Aprill to deliver me from any hurt, notwithstanding 2 great falls I had, the one in Breyntford town,—the other in my chamber where I lye—wⁿ I consider the payn my mother had with such a chance, then I have caus to value it—for how little payn I have, and how much evill such a chance might bring. Consrning my husbands busnes, this last term in May it was like to goe very ill—the judges beeing on a suden strangly sett against him—but they became mild and kind againe without any apayrent reason. Blessed be God who can turn any hart when he pleases. O my soule, remember how often the Lord has delivered me from the evill I have feared,—and has spared me, notwithstanding my fears. As conserning my sister Irby, about this time, for 6 weeks togeather still I feared, and still the Lord sent comfortable tidings; blessed be his holy Name for it.

"The Lord's name be prayسد that I have frequently heard comfortable tidings from our children beyond y^e seas."

"Feb: y^e 4. I had another grasious experience conserning my sister, who having bin 5 weeks ill, and growing out of hart, and somewhat impaytient, I was much perplext with fear and grief for her ; but last night she rested very much better then was lookt for, and was this day againe refreshed and comforted. Blesed be the Lord who is grasioously pleased to stay his ruff wind in y^e day of his east wind.

"All the last winter the Lord was very grasious to my husband and self, in giving us a great measure of health, and our children, and family.

"Y^e custome taken of my husband's estate in March by y^e Rulers was taken off.

"I acownt it a great mercy likewise that the Lord has kept my husband from beeing byased, notwithstanding all the indeavours of malignants, or all the hopes that might have bin from court by his complyans.

"The Lord has bin very grasious to me att the watters, which I humbly and thankfully acknowledged, in preserving me from all ill accidents of which I was much afrayd, and in returning me in health and safty from that place. Whilst I was theyr, on the 6^t of Agust, 1660, I was over taken by vayn and sinnefull thoughts, to which I did at that time give to much way.

"It pleased the Lord, who is infinit in mercy,

soe to order it by his providens, that the heavy burden of exsise was taken off by the parlement and king from my husband y^t day.

“O y^t this sircumstans of y^e time might soe heythen the mercy to me, as that it might shame me out of my sinne, and strengthen my resolution against it for the time to come; theyr allso I hope I may reckon that I receaved an anser of prayer.

“I desire likewise to acknowledg, that I have bin preserved in Kent, notwithstanding the doubtfull condition I was in myself, which was such, that I knew not what to pray for; yet to the Lord’s will I did submitt myself; I wayted upon God and he has bin wonderfull grasioes to me,—so that neyther my own indisposition,—nor the abundans of phisick I took,—nor the terrible uneasy coach wayes theyr,—nor my jorny up,—nor my overthrow in coming up,—nor my fright then,—nor sins^b, wⁿ my man fell off the ladder, has hestertoo brought any such weaknes upon me as I have caus to aprehend; wherfere I will ingadg my heart to prays and serve the Lord as long as I live, for he is infinitely mercyfull and grasioes, and his mercy indures for ever and ever.”

^b Since.

“Some remarkable experienses of God’s
wonderfull mercy.

“*Feb.* 11, 1659.

“This day is by the whole *Nay*ⁿ to be regarded, and espesially by the Great City of London, who did this day receive a remarkable deliver^s as ever they had before; for the remnant of the Longe Parlement sitting att Westminster, finding y^t the City would not comply with them in their wicked wayes; having Generall Monck with his army obedient to them, and having the day before tryed theyr trust, by imploying y^m in the City to imprison y^e alder men, to dissolve the Comen Counsell, and to pull down and break down all theyr gates; did this day order him to goe into the City and to disarm the citizens, and to burn theyr charter and records, and to hang some of the chief of them, as is confidently affirmed, and to seize all theyr publick treasurys. No help did now apear on this side heaⁿ. Ye Militia was not yet settled — Y^e Lord Maior (Alder^m Alen) was theyr enemy, and had obstructed them in y^e busnes of theyr Militia and was ready to comply with those y^t did intend theyr absolute ruine. Theyr enemys had a powerfull army at theyr command, and had given out theyr orders, and the Generall and Souldiers were gone up into the city to perform theyr commands, as was generally feared.

“Then was the time (though not till then) that our grasio^s God appeared glorious in their deliver^s, by doing that which all the power of the world could not doe, namely, by inclining the Generall’s hart to the City; soe that when it was least lookt for, the City was preserved from the imenant danger they were in; and not only soe, but the Gener^l declared that hee would joyn with the city for a free Parlement; w^{ch} caused the greatest publick reioysing that ever was known in y^e memory of man. O how fully did this appear to be the work of the Great God in whose hand is the hart of all men, and hee turnes them, as the rivers of watter, which way itt pleases Him. Surly y^s work of mercy was soe done that it ought to be had in remembrans. Y^e Lord help me to be mindfull of it, and thankfull for it, and to have my fayth much strenthened by it. To Him be glory for ever.”

“Y^e 19 May, 1659.

“I receaved from God a very great mercy, which I humbly begg of him that my sinnefull hart may never be ungratfull for it. Namely, the return of my only sonne Philip Harcourt from his travayll, in which complicated mercy they are thes things very considerable—I^t hee is naturally very hasty, and yet was preserved from quarells,—2^{ly}, he went over very sickly and weak,—for

y^e recovery of his health ; and I hope in the Lord that it is more confirmed then it was,—3^y, that hee was noe way caughted by evell company,—nor his judgment any way changed that I can disearn,—nor I trust any way taken with the vanity and pomp of the Romish religion,—4^y, his preservation in all his travells by sea and land, notwithstanding my imoderate fear of him, which might have procured me the very sorow which I was soe apprehensive of. O bless the Lord my soule and forgett not all his benefits.—Surly the Lord has grasioously delivered me and my child, our souls from death, our eyes from tears, and our feet from fall. Theyrfore I ingadg in y^e strenth of Christ, saying that I will walk before God in y^e land of the Living. Amen.”

“I account it a very great mercy to me that I was not overwhelmed with grief, and weaknes, and fear, when my husband was made a prisoner by Captayn Barington, the 5^t of Agust, 1659. Beeing taken out of his bed att 2 o'clock att night, as if hee had bin a great offender,—and yet y^e counsel layed nothing to his charge, but, after he had bin prisoner a fortnight, then they made him an ofender by tendering some promis to him, which, he refusing, was sent to the tower.

I acount it a very great mercy that neyther Sr George Booth, who they report is very fearfull,

nor any of the cavaleirs have acused my husband, to pleas thos now in power; for, if they had, how fals soever, it should 1^t have bin believed, and 2^{ly}, it should at least have justified his imprisonment.

“This is a wonderfull mercy.”

“The Many mercys in our imprisonment
and our release.

“Whilst we were prisoners in Kent, the trouble of that condition was sweetened by the great kindness of many theyr, and, when we were in the Tower, we found great kindnes from the warder; which was a great leasoning of our trouble; and the more to be taken notis on, because it is a rare thing, as I perceive by the relation of what other Gentilmen sufered from theyr keepers, to find any amongst them that were not sever, crose, and covetous, to the great preiudice of theyr prisoners.—We found it quite contrary, although we were uter strangers, and therfore are bound wholly to atribute it to the over rulling hand of God, that we should be directed att 10 of the clock att night, (when we had noe time to look about us, or to chuse, or inquire what might have bin best for us), to the only man’s hous in the Tower which was best for us. Blested be the Lord.

“2^{ly}, it was a great comfort and mercy to us,

that the caus of my husband's imprisonment was owned and approved by the people of God, notwithstanding the scorns and indeavours of his enemys; who first made him a prisoner without any apeating ocaision, and 2^{ly} made themselves sport with his trouble; saying, hee chose to be att the Tower that hee might retire; whereas, our charge was much greater theyr, then it would have bin att another place.—The frequent and kind visits of Godly people ministers and others was another great comfort to us, the Lord be praysed for it. The Leasons which I hope we have in some meausure learned theyr, I acknowledge to be the greatest mercy of all, as self denyall; a moderat use of creature comforts; compassion to other suferers; epesially prisoners; an acknowledgment of God's sovereignty; and a quiett dependance on God for deliver^s in his own time, and way,—though theyr was noe liklyhood of any deliverans from man.

“The mersies of our delivrances are soe many and great, that I am not able to recount them as I ought. 1^t the times full of sadd confusions in the naytion, and att the time espesially of an oposition in Monck to thos in power, which made them unwilling to releas any.—The maner,—which was by a way cleerly Legall, and soe the more satisfactory to my husband, but in that the more offensive to thos in power; y^e Judge was not

terified,—the Legall proseedng was not interrupted; although they that had forsedly broken in upon parliments, and did take notis of the proseedng, and expressed great radg against it, by utering many threatning speeches; yet the Lord did, by his power, soe restrayn and over rule them, that they did not putt forth the force they had in this matter, nor interrupt our liberty. Blessed be the Lord for ever and ever, who has stayed his ruff wind, in the day of his east wind; and has, by his own outstreachted arm, restrayned the radg of the adversary, soe that the men of might were not able to find theyr hands. The Lord give me grace constantly to remember this manifould mercy, and to walk sutable to it; by adoring—and loving God above all,—by walking in the wayes of his commandements all the dayes of my life;—by a quiett and confident dependans upon God for the future; by loving the world, wher soe much wickednes and sorow is, the less; and by loving heaven and heavenly th^s, w^r hollynes and hapiness is, the better.—Amen. Amen.”

“From October y^e 7th to y^e 12th.

“Concerning my dear sister, I doe acknowledg it a great mercy, that, notwithstanding her naturall temper, w^{ch} is hasty, and the melancoly of her diseas, both which make her unapt to bear her distemper with y^t paytience and quiettnes that

were to be wished ; yet the Lord is wonderfully grasioous to her, and, not only to her, but to me,—who am neerly concerned in, and afected with, her condition ; Lord make me for ever mindfull of this wonderfull condensation to poor sinners,—that my hart may be more drawn to thee by y^e Cords of thy Love.

“October y^e 13. heserto the Lord has helped that my sister's payn, though it have threatened her and kept me in fear, yet it has not bin so radging, nor so continuall upon her, as in former fitts.—Blesed be y^e Lord, espesially for y^t the Lord has helped me, at what time I was afrayd consarning her, to trust in him and to call upon him ; and hee has severall times mercyfully prevented my fears, therfore will I prays y^e Lord as long as I live, and labour to rest on him and to seek to him in all my distress.”

“October y^e 13th. I receaved a very great mercy consarning my hus^d, who, beeing ill of his eyes, had a mind to take pills for to purge his head, and made me write for them when it was late, and accordingly took them at night, which made him so ill that I greatly feared his life ; but for ever blessed be the Lord, who restrayned the working of y^e pills, and brought out y^e iresypelus, and has suported him all this while in bed, and has prevented any ill accidient heserto, soe y^t hee

is pretty well ; the Lord grant that I may remember this and be thankfull, y^t I may labour to be servisable all my time to y^e Lord and his glory.

“Saturday the 27 of October, 1660. The Lord has given me a grasio^s answer of prayer, touching my sister’s extre^mity ; the Lord be pray^sed for ever for his wonderfull mercy, who gives a poor sinnefull creature leave to boast of him, and is pleased to answer my hopes—Lord acording to thes experienses help me to wayt upon thee hereafter.

“On the 29th of October the Lord has bestowed on me another grasio^s experience of his never faylling goodnes to me ; in preventing a sad fitt of payn to my poor sister, when all sercumstances did seem to threatn ; beeing very ill when she went to bed, and yet she lay quiet all night ; blesed for ever be his holly name ; the Lord increas my fayth by thes experienses.”

“Feb. 1661. I doe acknowledg the Lord bestowed many mercys upon me, in and conserning the maryadg^z of my sonne ; that hee has bin preserved in health of late, having bin very sikly formerly ; and has bin preserved alive soe long till he is grown to man’s estate ; y^t he did not resolutely fix upon some unworthy person, vayn, or poor, or of ill condition—y^t my mind, beeing

^z Sir Philip Harcourt married the daughter of Sir William Waller.

in some respects very avers, was over rulled, and quietted by the goodnes of God; and y^t I have had soe much incoradgment consarning her sins, more than I had before; that y^r is soe litle unkindnes between S^r William and I in y^e disputes about such a busnes. Blesed be the Lord; from him I receave all, to him be prays and glory for all."

"March y^e fift. I did receave a great dell of mercy from the Lord in regard of that terrible fall I had in my daughter Harcourts chamber,—when the stoole I lent on, first fayld me, and then fell with great violence against me, and gave me a very great blow crose my navell, which in some respects might have prooved very preiudisiall to me, if the Goodnes of the Lord my God had not prevented.—the Lord help me to remember his goodness, and to be thankfull all the dayes of my life for it.

"March 7th. I came very late from London, and was much in fear, but I bless y^e Lord hee preserved us from any harm.

"Aprill y^e 1^t 1661. The Lord was grasioously pleased to prevent me from all harm that might have befalln me by the slipp I had at my daughter Harcourt's door;—the more notis I have caus to take of it as a mercy, by reason of my unwellessness, which makes me in great hazard upon every such ocaison; theyrfore I will bless and prays God for my preservation."

“Acknowledgments of mercys.

“On the 19 of May, 1661, it pleased y^e Lord to afflict S^r William with a very violent fitt of the stone; it begane towards 4 or 5 a clock at night, and soe continued till about 3 in the morning; and then it pleased the Lord wonderfully to abate his payn, and to give him divers houers sleep before hee voyded the stone; which, afterward, came away the next morning, with very little payn.—The consideration of my husband's adg, and the nature of that distemper, and y^t it was in the night, when he could have very little help, it dos wonderfully heythen this mercy, and ingadg my hart to bless God for it.—The Lord help me to keep in mind his wonderfull mercy, and to incoradg my hart theyrby to be faythfull and servisable.

“On the 15 day and y^e 18 day allso of this month, the Lord was very grasioous to me, in delivering me from all thos fears I had about S^r William's estate and my own; the Good Lord be prayed for it.”

“Some observations concerning the present misery of this naytion. July y^e 5th, 1681.

“*Concerning outward things.*—all our estates ary Lyable to the will of thos who have made themselves our governours, without our consent; taxes are sett in many places by the souldiers,

who have the command of the garisons, and are themselves to be maintained by them. If they be not payed, quartering many souldiers is the next step, and after that plundering.

“*Concerning the servants of God*—they are under the heaviest reproach that can be imagined, by thos in atority, and all that joyn with them on the one hand, and by all malignants and Profane ungodly spirits on the other hand ; soe that, even many known godly ministers, are not only turned out of theyr livings, but caryed to prisons by great Numbers, both in City and Contry ; and are aspersed amongst the People as if they were traytors, and visious, prevaricating men. Nay, they are questioned upon theyr lives publickly, as traytors against thos whose government and New lawes they never consented toe, nor dare not in consciens consent to ; least, whilst they pleas Men, they be found sinners against God, in reference to his declared word and will.

“Upon this score very many have lost theyr estates, libertys, and Lives. To heythen^a them, if they keep^b a day for any thing, they obtane theyr desire ; if they make an apeal, its answered with a great victory, as in Scotland. Theyr pretenses are holly, and thereby very many are deluded ; becaus they speak well and prosper ex-

^a To raise them in estimation.

^b Set apart a day for intercession.

ceedingly: But the poor servants of God have long mett and wept and prayed for redress; and yet all theyr desires and hopes are Crossed, and frustrate; till the 29^t of June, att w^{ch} time ther was a fast kept att Aldermanbury, wher M^r. Love beeing before the Court was very earnestly prayed for; all looked he should be condemned, but y^e Court had not power to doe it then, but defered till Fryday, when in another day of prayer hee was remembred; and then also God sufred them not to doe it, nor never sins. The Lord also has admirably held up his spirit, so y^t my hope is the Lord is about to answer y^e prayers of his people, then all will goe well.

“The Anthient known laws of the kingdome are plucked up by the roots, as y^e government by monarchy, and all that depends upon that in the Administration of the laws; the removall of one of the 2 houses of Parliment, namely, the hous of Peers; and taking away the freedom of the hous of Commons; haling out many members to prison without soe much as any particular accusation of them; barring many more from entering into the hous to do theyr dutys, to which they were called by theyr severall countrys, without sugesting any thing against them; this done, not by the command of the hous upon any debate, but by souldiers, under the controul of them who neyther had power from God or men to doe any

such thing, nor was any trust at that time soe much as pretended to be in them for that purpose; they making themselves the sole Lords of the naytion, to debate and enact lawes, and to take away the life and estate of theyr felow subjects, by a new form of law that was never formerly heard of.

“Concerning religion.

“The mag^r tenants^c of the Chriestian religion, which are believed and reverensed by all Chries-tian Churches, so as that they are not to be disputed, are now daylly not only contrevverted but denied; the Godly and sinsere ministers who hould to theyr prinseples decry^d, as beeing factious and Antechrestien; and, in theyr stead, yong ileterate bould people, who are perverted and mistaken themselves, are brought in by thos in atority to preach in theyr congregations; theyrby endangering the souls of theyr people.

“*Ye government of ye Church* is alltogeather unsettled; the former government by bishops having bin disolved, and that of Presbitery, which was owned and established by the Parlement, is now discountenansed and spoken against as antechres-tian, and noe other eyther propounded or discovered to the people; but only a universal toleration is exceedingly and generally cryed up.”

^c Major tenets.

Collins says, in his Peerage, published 1768,—

“Sir Philip, eldest son and heir of Sir Simon Harcourt, received the honour of Knighthood at Whitehall, on June 5, 1660; and was elected Knight for Oxfordshire, to the Parliament which met on March 21, 1680-1, at the capital of that county. He died in April, 1688, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt. He had two wives, 1st, Anne, daughter of Sir William Waller, of Osterley Park in Middlesex, before mentioned, by Lady Anne, 2nd daughter of Thomas Finch, Earl of Winchilsea; and, 2^{ndly}, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lee, of Ankerwyke in Buckinghamshire. By his first Lady (who died on August 23, 1664, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt), he had Simon, afterwards Baron and Viscount Harcourt: and by his second he was father of three sons, and four daughters, viz. Philip; John, who died in Sept. 1677; Lee, who died in February, 1680; Isabella, who died in March, 1688; Mary, who died in 1745, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt, as her deceased brothers and sisters had been; Elizabeth, married to Richard, 2nd son of Simon Harcourt, of Pendly, before mentioned; and Anne, who was wedded to Thomas Powell of Pembrokeshire, and, departing this life in 1742, was interred at Stanton Harcourt.

“The aforesaid Philip, eldest son to Sir Philip Harcourt, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Lee, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Timothy Woodroffe; and by her had three sons, and two daughters, viz., Philip, who married Sarah, daughter of Henry Hall, of Hutton Hall, in Essex, and died without issue; Lee Harcourt, who also died without issue; John Harcourt, who espoused Anne, daughter of — Parker, Esq.; Elizabeth; and Mary.”

Sir Philip, as will have been gathered from his mother's journal, was a delicate child; he married, firstly, the daughter of his mother's second husband, and with her he resided at Stanton Harcourt. The family estates, when he succeeded to them, were very much impaired in value, and they do not appear to have recovered themselves greatly under his management.

The only son of his first marriage, the future Lord Chancellor, became the resuscitator of the family fortunes; and was the ancestor of the present possessor of the family estates. The only son by his second marriage, who survived him, came to an

unfortunate ending, and all communication between the elder and junior branches of the family appears to have ceased.

Mr. Lee, the father of Sir Philip's second wife, was a merchant in London; he purchased Ankerwyke, in Buckinghamshire, which he left to his daughter's son. The settlements exacted by Mr. Lee at the time of his daughter's marriage, appear to have been very unfavourable to the fortunes of Sir Philip's elder son, the future Chancellor. Besides an ample jointure, in addition to her own fortune, the second Lady Harcourt was endowed with the possession of Stanton Harcourt for her life. She did not choose to live there, and suffered the buildings and furniture to fall into decay. Her life was a very prolonged one; and, when her stepson succeeded to his inheritance, he found the house quite uninhabitable.

I have appended an inventory taken in the year 1688, on Sir Philip's death, of the furniture in the house of Stanton Harcourt; as a specimen of what furniture was con-

sidered to be necessary in a country house, 200 years ago.

The two following letters from Sir Philip's aunt, Catherine Irby, will give some insight into the state of his affairs.

Catherine Irby was daughter of William, Lord Paget, and sister of Sir Philip Harcourt's mother; she was married to Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston in Lincolnshire.

*"For Sir Philip Harcourt at
Stanton Harcourt.*

"this 17th of December,

"1672.

"DEAR NEFEW,

"Mr. Gilbert is now coming downe to you, and can fully acquaint you, how your affaires stand heer; which I think are bad enough; but as your condition is, of two evils, you should chouse the least; for if your debts be not paid, that will assuredly cut out your estate, and poor Simon will be undon eather way; for owld Mr. Lees termes are unreasonable hard: yet if it ware me, I would doe all he requires, and write to the owld man, and caresse and court him, and if it ware possible get into his favor, that you may not

loose the hopes of futor gaines ; for he is owld, and cannot live long ; provided the writtings may never come into his son George's hands, but that the mother may keep them, and then, tis to be hoped, healpe to provide for her daughters children ; that poor Symon may not be ruined with a great joynture out of your estate, and so much money to pay out of the small remainder : but I am a foole to give my advice since tis so little followed ; but my affection, and harty desire for your good, makes me ; I cannot be silent, though I resolved to write noe more, since you choose rather to give over all at once, then to be pinched to death by peece meals : but I am sure I have bin faine thes thirty years to deny my selfe, and drain my expences, resolving to content my selfe with a little ; or els I had in halfe this time bin blowne up, and had the hapines to give over all at once, and my selfe and children, bin more pinched, in the conclusion ; to have had no other comfort, than 'alasse, good gentlewoman, I pity her ;' which words would neither feed nor clothe one, but one may beg for all that, or dye in a jayle.

"Tis thought fit by your friends heer, that you should write to my brother Hickes, for he hath some interest in M^r. Lee ; and he tould him, he would refer all matters to him between ye : and if you would upon oath give in truly your debts,

he would indeavor to see them paid ; and I would be sure to set downe five thousand pounds ; that so, noe nest ege might be left behind, which will bite like a serpent, and quickly increase : but I have said too much, therefore with my respects and service to your Lady and selfe, this paper if of noe other use, may serve you when you goe to my cousen John's house ; and in spite of fate, I shall ever remain,

“ your truly affectionat aunt
“ to my power : K. I.”

*“ For Sir Philip Harcourt at
Stanton Harcourt in
Oxfordshire.*

“ Leave this wth M^{re} Sheen
a glover under y^e Beare
Inne in Oxon.

“ This Monday the 21st of July,
1674:

“ DEAR NEFEW,

“ I retorne my Lady, and your selfe, many harty thanks for your kind invitation of me to Stanton, and know noe company, or place where I should more willingly spend my time in, then ther ; but the summer is far gon now, and your affaires not

yet composed with Mr. Lee, nor God knows when they will be, so long as these little circumstances are stood upon ; which in my poor judgment, and the thoughts of all other your friends that love you, are not worthy contending for, especially as things stand with you at present ; owld Mr. Lee seems to me to be very willing to agree, and saith you shall have 2 or 3 trustees for the annuity if you please ; only he desires and still insists upon it, that his son John receive the money and dispose of it, with the consent and advice of the rest of the trustees ; which I confess I think is reasonable enough, if ther be not too much will in the case ; which I cannot healp, though am greaved to see : but not to shew my dulnes in saying thinges over again, I think you understand not one another, therefore Mr^s. Lee was wishing you would come up for a weeke, and make an end of all, and seale writings : and ware I in your sted, I should not doubt, but to play my game so, as might be greatly for my advantage.

“ I hope you are satisfied that I truly love you, and wish as well to you, in every kind, as to my own son, therefore must take the liberty to speake plainly to you ; your cariedge in this afaire, between you and Mr. Lee, in my thoughts, and others that possibly will not tell you so (whatever they thinke), is both silly and ungodly : simple not

to consult your owne interest, when so fare a game lyes before you ; which will be hazzarded for nothing but will, and stomake : and ungodly, in not paying that respect to a father in law, which God and nations require ; for sartainly the world will conclude you cannot truly love your wife, when you thus dispise her parents, and give them such scornful and reproachfull words ; which they shall never heer from me, though I doubt they have heard too much of it already : I am not capable of serving you in this particular, because the whole management of it is against my liking and judgment ; ware it mine, and all the consern I have in the world, I would freely leave it to owld M^r. Lee, and let him name and put in whom he pleased : as that I conceive would ingage him most to doe that which is honest and just, and be kind to you when he saw you trusted him : but you have better advisers than I ; and I hear M^r. Masters hath carried down the writings to you : my son was with me this day at M^r. Lee's, and will, I suppose, give you an account of our discourse : my service to my Lady and your selfe : I pray God direct you for the best, which is the harty wish of

“Your truly affectionat friend to my power,

“KATHE: JRBY:”

The following table, which gives a list of Sir Philip Harcourt's descendants, shews how the Harcourts and Finchs have become a second time connected, in the ninth generation on the female, and in the eleventh generation on the male side.

Sir Thomas Finch, 1st Earl, = Cicely, daughter of John Wentworth,
of Winchilsea. of Great Horsley in Essex.

Sir William Waller, of Osterley Park in = Lady Anne Finch,
Middlesex; who, after her death, married Anne, widow of Sir Simon Har-
court, of Stanton Harcourt. second daughter.

Sir Philip Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt. = Anne Waller.

Rebecca, daughter of the = Simon Viscount Harcourt (Lord
Rev. T. Clark. Chancellor), of Stanton Harcourt
and Nuneham.

Elizabeth, daughter of John = Hon. Simon Harcourt, died
Evelyn, of Wootton. before his father.

George, = Martha,
1st Lord as his
Vernon. second
wife.

Simon, Earl Har-
court, of Nuneham and Stan-
ton Harcourt.

Rebecca, daughter and
heir of C. Samborne
Le Bas, of Pipewell
Abbey.

Lady Anne = Hon. Edward Har-
Leveson court (Archbi-
Gower, shop of York),
daughter of of Nuneham and
1st Marquis Stanton Har-
of Stafford. court.

Hon. Edward Har-
court (Archbi-
shop of York),
of Nuneham and
Stanton Har-
court.

George
Simon,
2nd Earl
Harcourt,
died
childless.

William,
3rd Earl
Harcourt,
Field
Marshal,
died
childless.

Elizabeth,
married
Sir W. Lee,
descendants
extinct.

Matilda, daughter of = William Harcourt (Canon of
Colonel Gooch. York), of Nuneham and
Stanton Harcourt.

Lady Susan Holroyd, only daugh- = Edward Harcourt, of Nuneham and
ter of 2nd Earl of Sheffield. Stanton Harcourt, now living.

Aubrey
Harcourt.

Edith Harcourt. = Hon. Murray Finch Hatton, 2nd son
of 10th Earl of Winchilsea.

“A TRUE and pefect Inventory of the Goods and Chattells belonging to S^r Philip Harcourt, late of Stanton Harcourt in the Countie of Oxford, Knight, dec^d, whereof hee was possessed of, and which did belong unto him at the time of his death, in and about his house at Stanton Harcourt, and the lands thereunto belonging.

Imprimis, in the store chamber.

	£	s.	d.
Two bedsteads and five curtaine rods	00	16	00
One wainscott presse	01	00	00
Two Children's Chaires	00	04	00
One p'cell of Dutch Matt	00	03	00
One great Chest.	00	03	00
One p'cell of glasses	00	03	00
Two block stands	00	02	06
A p'cell of pictures	00	02	06
Two hatchments	00	10	00
One New fashion Bee Hive	00	01	00
Two Sconces and fourteen Trenchers	00	03	00
One p'cell of odd lumber	00	01	00
Two Trunks and a frame	00	06	00
	03	15	00

In the servants' Garrett.

	£	s.	d.
One Joyn'd bedsted and Curtaines . . .	00	08	00
Two green Ruggs and two blanketts Counterpane	00	12	06
One feather bed, two flock bolsters . . .	01	10	00
One Wainscott presse, one cupboard . . .	00	10	00
One Table, Three Chaires, one Couch . . .	00	05	00
Two Andirons	00	01	06
Lumber	00	00	06
	03	07	6

In the Men's Garrett.

One bedsted and Curtaines	00	02	00
Two Rugs, one blankett	00	03	00
One feather bed, two boulders	01	15	00
One paire of sheets	00	07	00
Two Lanthorns	00	01	06
Two old Chares	00	01	00
	02	09	6

In the Maid's Garrett.

One bedsted and Teuster	00	02	06
Two Cover lids, one blankett	00	06	00
One paire of sheets	00	07	00
One feather bed, one flock bed	01	00	00
Three old Chaires, one Table	00	04	06
One old bedsted	00	01	00
One feather bolster, one pillow	00	05	00
	02	06	00

In W^m Enston's Chamber.

	£	s.	d.
One bedsted and Counterpane	00	02	00
One Coverlid, one blanket	00	02	06
One featherbed, two bolsters, one pillow	01	07	00
One paire of sheets	00	05	00
One Table, one presse, one old chaire	00	04	06
	02	01	00

In the Green Chamber.

One bedsted, Curtaines, and counterpane	02	00	00
Two blankets	00	03	06
One feather bed, two bolsters, one pillow	02	00	00
One paire of sheets	00	08	00
Three Chaires, Two stooles, and Couch	00	15	00
One close stoole and pann	00	05	00
One Table and Carpett	00	03	00
Fire shovell, Tongs, and Andirons	00	05	00
One press	00	02	00
	06	01	06

In the Red Chamber.

One bedsted, Curtains, and counter pain	02	00	00
One Rugg and two blanketts	00	17	00
One fether bedd, two boulsters	02	10	00
One pallet bedsted	00	03	06
One feather bed, bouster, and pillow	02	10	00
Three Chaires, Three stooles, and Couch	00	09	00
One Table and Carpet	00	02	00
Andiron, Tongs, and bellows	00	02	06
One Cradle, one bed, pillow, and Quilt	00	07	00
Hangings and Rods	00	10	00

	£	s.	d.
One Iron back in the Chimney	00	03	00
One Table, one Carpett, one Chest drawers	00	04	06
	09	18	06

In the uppermost Tower Chamber.

Two Tables	00	12	00
Two Stands and bottle stands	00	08	00
Six Cain Chaires	01	15	00
Fire shovell, tongs, doggs, and bellowes	00	03	06
Pictures, diall, and standish	00	06	00
Tindor box, snuffers, and pann	00	02	00
prospective glass	00	05	00
One stool, skin, and deske	00	03	06
	03	15	00

In the next Tower Chamber.

A bedsted, Tester, and Rods	00	05	00
A Chair, and Close stool	00	01	06
	00	06	6

In the Tower Closet.

A bedsted, white Curtaines, and Counterpain	01	00	00
A Quilt and a bolster	00	08	00
Callico hangings	00	10	00
Two Chaires, one stoole	00	05	00
Andirons, and glass case	00	04	00
A parcell of pictures	00	02	00
A Table and Carpet	00	03	00
	02	12	00

In the Queen's Chamber.

	£	s.	d.
A bedsted, Curtaines, & Counterpain	01	10	00
Two blanketts	00	04	00
A feather bed and bolster	01	05	00
A Table, Cupboard, Carpett, and cloath	00	06	00
A great Chaire, and stoole	00	02	00
	03	07	00

In the Balcony Chamber.

A bedsted and Curtaines	05	10	00
A Rugg and blanketts	01	00	00
A feather bed, bolster, two pillowes, and quilt	04	10	00
Tapestry hangings, window Curtaines, and			
Rods	06	00	00
Eight serge Chaires	01	04	00
A silke Quilt	02	10	00
A squab and a Cushion	01	00	00
A Carpet, Table, and looking glass	01	00	00
Brass Andirons, fireshovell, tongs, doggs,			
bellowells	00	10	00
	23	04	00

In the Dining Roome.

Two Cloath Carpetts	01	15	00
Tapestry hangings, window curtaines, and			
Rods	12	00	00
Twenty red Cloath Chaires	03	10	00
Brass Andirons, fireshovell, and tongs	00	10	00
	17	15	00

In the Red and white Roome.

	£	s.	d.
A bedsted, wrought Curtaines, and Counterpain	04	00	00
A Rugg and three blanketts	01	06	00
A feather bedd, bolster, pillow, and Quilt	04	10	00
four Chaires, Table Carpett, and looking glass hangings, window Curtaines, rods, and Close stoole, &c.	01	00	00
fireshovell, Tongs, and doggs	02	00	00
	00	04	06
	013	00	06

In the stairehead Chamber.

A bedsted and Curtaines	00	08	00
A featherbed, bolster, and blanketts	01	10	00
A cupboard and two Chaires	00	03	06
	02	01	06

In Madam Lee's Roome.

A bedsted and wrought Curtaines	10	00	00
A featherbed, bolster, and pillow	04	00	00
A Satten Quilt, and two blanketts	03	00	00
Tapestry hangings, White Curtaines, and Rods	04	10	00
four Chaires, two stooles, and Couch	02	10	00
A Table and silke Carpett	00	03	00
brass andiron, fireshovell, and Tongs	00	10	00
	24	13	00

In the two little Roomes wi'hin Maddam Lee's Roome.

A bedsted and Curtaines	00	12	00
A Table, Cupboard, and Cloth	00	06	00

	£	s.	d.
Two Chaires, two stooles	00	02	06
Tapestry hangings	01	05	00
hangings, and Window Curtaines and Rods	00	16	00
A bedstead, two cushions, and Counterpain	00	10	00
A Table, Carpet, and a great Chaire . . .	00	03	06
	03	15	00

In the Passage.

A Skreen with six leaves	00	10	00
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In the Dressing Room.

A bedstead and Curtaines	00	12	00
Counterpain and three blanketts . . .	01	10	00
feather bolster, and Quilt	03	10	00
A paire of sheets	00	05	00
Hangings, window Curtaines and rods .	00	07	00
A screen	00	12	00
Two Tables, two stands	00	03	06
Two glass Cases, dressing box, and stool .	00	14	00
Fire shovell, tongs, doggs, and warming pann	00	06	00
A Cabinet, and Close stool	00	12	00
A paire of pistolls, Two Guns, Two swords	02	00	00
A pewter Stand	00	15	00
Three Chaires	00	05	00
	11	11	06

In the closet within the dressing room.

A bedsted and curtaines	00	12	00
A Rugg and three blanketts	00	14	00

	£	s.	d.
A feather bed, bolster, and Quilt	03	00	00
A paire of sheets	00	07	00
Tapestry hangings	00	15	00
Glass case and Stand	00	01	06
Two Chaires and two Stooles	00	02	06
A parcell of woodden things	00	03	00
Seaven dozen of glass bottles	00	14	00
A parcell of glasses and a parcell of earthen- ware	00	12	00
A pestle and morter, and glasse Churne	00	06	06
	07	07	06

In the Garrett over the Dressing Roome.

A grate, and bellowes, and Chest	00	07	00
Lumber	00	05	00
Two fire skreens	00	01	06
	00	13	06

In the Nursery.

Two bedsteds, Curtaines, and rallings	02	00	00
A Coverlid, a Rugg, and a blankett	00	04	06
Two fether beds, two fether boulsters, two flock bolsters	03	10	00
A Table and Carpet, a Canopy and Cur- taine	00	04	00
A Chaire and a stool, doggs, and iron barr	00	03	00
	06	01	06

In my Lady's Chamber.

	£	s.	d.
A bedsted, Curtaines, and flock Quilt	10	00	00
A feather bed, boulster, foure pillowes, a Quilt	05	00	00
A Callico Quilt, and foure blanketts	01	13	00
Tapestry window Curtaines, and Rod	08	00	00
Two looking glasses	02	00	00
Eight Chaires and one Squab	01	00	00
A Scrutore and two Stands	03	00	00
ffire shovell, bellowes, tongs, doggs, and iron bars	00	04	00
Two Tables, Glass case, and close stoole	00	16	00
Nine Camlet Cushions	00	13	06
Green serge hangings, and Curtain Rods	01	10	00
Two Chaires, Two Stands, one Table Stand	00	05	00
A Table and Carpetts	00	03	00
A Clock	00	04	00
	34	08	06

In the little Closset in my Lady's Chamber.

Hangings, window Curtains, and Rods	00	15	00
Two Stands, a Table Stand, and glasse case	00	05	00
A Case of drawers and one Chaire	00	08	00
	01	08	00

In the Parlor in the Porter's Lodge.

Hangings, window Curtains, and Rods	00	17	00
Nine Turkey worke chaires	01	02	06

	£	s.	d.
A Table, a Turkey worke Carpett . . .	00	10	00
A paire of tongs and doggs . . .	00	02	00
	02	11	06

In the Chamber over the Parlor.

A bedsted, Curtains, and Counterpain .	01	00	00
A feather bed, bolster, pillow, and three blanketts	01	15	00
Hangings, window Curtains, and Rods .	01	00	00
A Table and Carpett, Three Chaires, two stooles	00	12	00
doggs, Tongs, and bellows . . .	00	02	06
	04	09	06

In the sad Culler^a room.

A bedstead, Curtains, and Counterpain .	01	00	00
Hangings, window Curtains, and Rods .	01	00	00
	02	00	00

In the Cookes Chamber.

A bedsted, Table, and Cupboard . . .	00	07	00
Three old Chaires, and old flock bed . .	00	04	00
	00	11	00

In the Coachman's Chamber.

A bedsted, Cupboard, and two boards .	00	08	00
A flock bed, bolster, and two Coverlids .	00	08	00
Two old chaires, and Lumber . . .	00	10	00
	01	06	00

^a Dark coloured.

In the Great Parlor.

	£	s.	d.
One great Table, one Spanish Table, two cloth Carpets, one bayes Carpett	01	00	00
Twelve pictures ^b	05	00	00
Eighteen chaires, two long Cushions, one Squab	02	10	00
One paire of brasse Andirons, firehovell, tongs, and grate	00	15	00
	09	05	00

In the withdrawing Roome.

One Table, one sticht Carpett, one bayes Carpett	00	10	00
fourteen Irish sticht Chaires, a squab, two Irish Cushions	02	10	00
one looking glasse, two gilt stands	01	00	00
brasse Andirons, fire shovell, and tongs	00	08	00
	04	08	00

In the Chappell.

five long Cushions, six small Cushions	01	10	00
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In the great Hall.

Three Tables, one forme	00	12	00
four Turkey worke chaires	00	07	00
Two Turkey worke Carpets, and leather Carpett	00	10	00
one Clocke and Case, and Lader	02	00	00
one fender	00	01	00
	03	10	00

^b Painted, by Velasquez, by Marc Gerard, &c.

In the little Parlor.

	£	s.	d.
Three Spanish Tables, two Turkey Carpets	01	12	00
Thirteen Turkey worke Chaires	02	00	00
foure Turkey worke Cushions	00	06	00
freshovell tongs, doggs, bellowes, iron barr.	00	03	00
	04	01	00

In the still House.

ffive hogsheds, two barrells	00	10	00
six small Runnletts, five stands	00	08	00
six dousen bottles	00	12	00
A dresser, Table, Cupboard, and other			
Lumber	00	03	04
	01	13	04

In the servant Hall.

A Table	00	05	00
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In the bear Seller.

ffive hoggsheads, one kilderkin, and other			
lumber	00	10	00
a paire of Tables and Chest board	00	04	00
	00	14	00

In the Larder.

Two stills, one Limbeck head	01	00	00
A great iron dripping pann, tinned	00	07	00
A Doe cover, Three sives, Three Tubbs, and			
other lumber	00	03	00
	01	10	00

In the little House between the Kitchen and Larder.

	£	s.	d.
An Iron for plates and lumber	00	03	00

In the Dayrye Kitchen and two little roomes within.

One Table, two formes	00	04	00
Jack and waite, and dripping pann . . .	00	04	06
doggs, fireshovell and tongs, bellows, fender	00	03	00
Two leather chaires, foure wooden chaires	00	03	00
A salt box, gridiron, two paire hangers, one paire of potthookes	00	03	00
ffive smoothing irons, a paire of small iron Racks, one grate iron Rack, and old iron	00	05	00
one Dousen and halfe of Trenchers, and Lumber	00	01	06
	01	04	00

In the Darie house.

Eight Milk Covers, Two little Churnes, a paire of Milk Tankards, six Cheese salts, six follows, one barrell Churne	00	18	00
Earthen ware, and a parcell of Lumber, Two leather Jacks	00	02	06
Three milk bucketts, cheese Tubb, and Tongs	00	02	00
	01	02	06

In the Brewhouse.

one furnace	00	15	00
one Mash fatt	00	10	00
fourteen Tubbs	00	07	00

	£	s.	d.
fourteen vessells of severall sortes . . .	00	07	00
A scoupe, a Tappuss, shovell, and Tongs . . .	00	01	06
A Malt mill, and other Lumber . . .	00	05	00
	02	05	06

In the Wash House.

A Washing Tub, table, forme, and Iron shovell	00	03	00
A furnace	00	08	00
	00	11	00

In the Malt House.

A screen, and a bin, and other Lumber . . .	00	08	00
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In the great Kitchen.

twenty six pewter dishes at seaven pence per pound, weight one hundred, three quarters, and six pounds.	05	17	10
Three dousen and eleaven plates, weighing fifty pounds, at seaven pence per pound . . .	01	09	02
Two pewter flagons, six Basons, foure stands, two great salts, weighing thirty five pounds	00	14	07
five broad pewter plates, one old dish, four Chamber potts, weighing thirty five pounds	00	14	07
Six pewter Candlesticks, one Cullender, one pepper box, six sawcers, one Chamber pott, weighing twenty one pounds . . .	00	08	09
four Close stoole panns, two Chamber potts,			

	£	s.	d.
two flagon lids, one plate, one stand, weighing twenty four pounds	00	10	00
Three brasse Kettles, one sauce pann, weigh- ing fifty six pounds	01	08	00
One great brass pann, a stewing pann and Cover, one great Chafing dish, four brasse sticks, one old cover, three Ladles, a pestle and Morter, fifty pounds	01	05	00
One Coper Cistern and fountain, wey ^g fif- teen pounds	00	15	00
A large bell mettle pott, weighing fifty six pounds	01	03	04
Six brasse skilletts, one skimmer, a skid, one warming pan	00	08	00
Two old brasse potts, waying forty six pounds	00	19	02
One great boyler, waying fifty-two pounds .	01	00	00
One iron Candle stick, two tinn potts, one old sconce, two tin flower boxes, one Tin funnell, two tinn Covers, one Candlestick, one Chafeing dish, five spoones	00	02	00
Two large iron Racks, one long iron barr, six spitts, nine barrs to the grate, two cheeks belonging to the grate, three iron frames, one iron hanger	00	09	04
Two old Chests, two weeles, one forke, one woodden Rack for plates, one old Tub, and other Lumber	00	03	06
	<u>17</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>03</u>

The Lining.

	£	s.	d.
Three paire of dowlas sheets . . .	01	11	00
Three dimaty sheets . . .	00	15	00
Eleaven paire of course sheets . . .	02	15	00
one paire of old Holland sheets . . .	00	06	00
ffoure Callico Curtains . . .	00	04	00
ffoure Course dresser, six course Napkins . . .	00	04	00
Two dozen of diap. napkins . . .	00	08	00
Two old diaper Tables clothes, Three side-board Clothes . . .	00	07	00
Seaven Scotch Cloth pillow Covers . . .	00	05	10
Six Scotch Cloth side board Clothes . . .	00	05	10
Tenn Towells . . .	00	04	00
Two laced sideboard Clothes . . .	00	05	00
one paire of large flaxen sheets . . .	00	15	00
fourre paire of Holland sheets . . .	03	00	00
one old Damask Table Cloth, and side-board Cloth . . .	00	10	00
Three damaske table cloths, and sideboard Clothes . . .	02	00	00
Three dozen of damask napkins . . .	01	05	00
One dozen of diaper napkins . . .	00	04	00
One dozen of diaper napkins . . .	00	04	00
Nine towells and fourre sideboard Clothes . . .	00	08	00
fourre damask towells and one diaper towell . . .	00	07	00
Tenn Holland pillow beers . . .	00	10	00
Lineing for a bed, and two od napkins . . .	00	08	00
	17	01	08

In the Garden.

	£	s.	d.
four bell glasses and twenty one other glasses	00	08	00
Three stocks of bees	00	15	00
	<u>01</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>00</u>

The totall sume is £269 05 09

These goods praised by us our names
under written,—

Signed, ADRIAN ROBERTS,
BEN: WILLIAMS.

Six horses	46	00	00
one Gelding	15	00	00
one Gelding	02	10	00
one Colt	03	00	00
one Milking horse	00	10	00
Twenty one Cowes at three pounds per peece	63	00	00
One Bull	02	10	00
six piggs	04	00	00
One hundred and nine sheep of all sorts .	47	00	00
Twelve load of hay	16	00	00
Seaven quarters of wheate	07	00	00
twelve Bushells of Barley	01	06	00
six sheep racks, thirty Hurdles	00	13	00
plowes and Harrowes	01	10	00
Three Oxe yoaks and Chaine, a double weepe, and two Cutting knives	02	00	00

Two Rowles, and two old Chests in the	£	s.	d.
Stable	01	05	00
Harness of all sorts for the Horses . . .	05	00	00
Bridles, Saddles, pannells, and Bells . .	01	05	00
ffother in the Oate barne	01	00	00
ffirewood of all sorts about the house and			
backside	12	00	00
Timber of all sorts about the house . . .	10	00	00
Straw, and Laths	00	18	00
Six Cow Cratches	01	05	00
ffann and Scives, two Bushells, Rakes,			
prongs, spades, shovells, dung pick . .	01	10	00
All the dung in the yard	05	00	00
Stones in the yard	00	10	00
Barrowes about the house	00	05	00
Two Cart Lines	00	08	00
One Grind stone, one iron barr, sawes, iron			
wedges, a mat hooke, grubbing axe,			
hatchett, and axe	01	04	00
Hammers, pinchers, dugers, Chissells, pitch			
markes	00	05	00
Carts and Waggon	10	00	00
Wheat Stadle and Stones	01	10	00
Tenn Sacks	00	10	00
Timber Cut out of all sorts, with other			
Lumber in the Timber loft	02	10	00
ffoure Rowles in the garden	01	10	00
All the Poultry about the house	00	15	00
Old iron and Lumber	00	15	00
	271	04	00

£ s. d.

Coach and Callesh and Cushions belonging
to the Coach

Corne upon the ground of all sort.

Nine Acres of Wheate	18	00	00
forty two Acres of Barley	84	00	00
fifteene Acres of Oates	22	10	00
	<u>124</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>00</u>

totall of both the sumes	395	14	00
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Apprizd by us,—

Signed, WILLIAM TARBOOTE,

W^m. BUNCE.

The Testator's Bookes, Lute, Vialls and Globes appraised at	30	00	00
--	----	----	----

by us, HENRY CORNISH,

THOMAS GILBERT.

The Testator's Wearing Apparell	05	00	00
---	----	----	----

All the Plate at Wigg-Sale and Stanton.

A sugar box, a cup and Cover, foure plates, two porrengers, six salts, five Tumblers, and Eighteen spoones, weight two hundred thirty eight ounces, at five shillings two- pence	61	09	08
--	----	----	----

A paire of Candlesticks, two flaggons, three Tankards, a great salt, a Chafeing dish, a Tobacco box, and a set of Tasters, weight two hundred ninety foure ounces, at five shillings one penny	74 14 05
A bason, a salver, An Ewer, a Candlestick, a ladle, a forke, all Spanish Plate, and a square sugar box, weight one hundred ninety three ounces, at <i>foure shillings tenn</i> pence, abated out of the plate, by agreement, three shillings two pence. . . .	46 12 10

Appraised by Jno. Sutton.

for all arrears of Rent at Stanton, and for money due for wood formerly sold . . .	150 16 02
For Jewells, Rings, watches, and Gold chaine, appraised by order of Court . . .	95 18 00
	<u>464 11 01</u>

JN^o MARLOW } Appraisors.
 ROBERT ABBIS }

deducted for the plate	00 03 02
	<u>464 07 11</u>

£ s. d.
 Totall 1129 07 8

“Dame Elizabeth Harcourt, widdow, doth hereby declare that severall of the goods before mentioned in this Inventory are over-valued, shee having been forced to sell some of them for less

than they were appraised, soe that she doth not
now charge herselfe with them, but be willing
to charge herselfe with so much as shee shall
make of the same goods when sold.

ELIZ. HARCOURT.

19^o *July*, 1688.

ELIZABETHA HARCOURT,

Jurat coram me

RI : RAINES.

In p'esentia

ROBBI PEIRSON. No^{ery} Pub'ci.

Exam^d. *Signed*. THOS. WELLAM, Reg^{is} dep^{tus}.

PEDIGREE
OF THE
HARCOURT FAMILY,

BY
JOSEPH EDMONDSON,
MOWBRAY HERALD EXTRAORDINARY :

CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT DATE.

*The Names of the Heads of the Family
are printed in large type.*

BERNARD, a Nobleman, of the Blood Royal of Saxony, but being born in Denmark, was surnamed the Dane. Chief Councillor, and second in command to Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, Minister to Duke William Longa-spatha, guardian to his son Richard II., Duke of Normandy, and Regent of the Dutchy, during his minority. He obtained the Lordships of Harcourt, Cailleville, and Beauficel, in reward for his services, Anno Dom. 876. He married de Sprote, a Lady of the Royal Family of Burgundy.

Their only son and heir was

TORF, surnamed the Rich ; he added to his possessions Torville, Torcy, Torny, and Pontautou ; he married Etemberga, daughter of Launcelot de Briquebec, a Nobleman of Danish extraction.

TOUROUDE, or Turulph, first son, Lord of Pontau-de-mer, Torville, Torcy, Pontautou, and Bourgtouroude. Joint-guardian and Governor with his Brother, to William, Duke of Normandy, during his minority. He married Wena, by some called

Duceline, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard II., Duke of Normandy. From this Touroude, or Turulph, the Beaumonts, Earls of Leicester, Walerans, Earls of Warwick, &c., derived their descents.

TURCHETIL, second son, Lord of Turqueville, Turqueraye, &c., joint Guardian and Preceptor with his Brother, to William, Duke of Normandy, during his minority, and basely murdered for his attachment to him. He married Adeline de Montfort, sister of Toustain, Lord of Montfort, sur Risle.

William de Torville, third son.

ANCHETIL, first son of Turchetil, took the name of HARCOURT. He married Eve de Boessey, Lady of Boessey le Chastel.

Walter de Turqueville, second son.

Lesseline, married William, Earl of Eu, Exmes, and Montreuil.

ERRAUD, or ANGUERRAUD DE HARCOURT, first son of Anchetil, Commander of the Archers of Val de Ruel, in the descent made upon England by Will: the Conqueror, after whose coronation he returned into Normandy. He married Emma d'Estouteville.

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, second son, sirnamed the Strong, built the Castle of Harcourt, and came to England with Will: the Conqueror. He married Colede d'Argouges.

John de Harcourt, third son.

Arnold de Harcourt, fourth son, sent for out of Normandy, by Will: the Conqueror, 1068, to oppose the Invasion of England by the Danes, in an engagement with whom he was slain.

Gervase de Harcourt, fifth son.

Ivo de Harcourt, sixth son.

Renauld de Harcourt, seventh son.

Agnes, married M. de Formeville.

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, first son of Robert, took the part of King Henry I. in his dispute with his Brother Robert. Commanded the troops which defeated Waleran, Earl of Moullent, in the Battle near Bourgtouroude, 1123; and had in reward for his Services, large Possessions in England. He married Hue D'Amboise.

Richard de Harcourt, second son, founder of the Commandery of St. Stephen at Reneville, became a Knight Templar, and Grand Prior of France; buried at St. Stephen's, at Reneville.

Philip de Harcourt, third son, Dean of Lincoln, Archdeacon of York, nominated to the Bishopric of Salisbury, and appointed Bishop of Bayeux. Obiit, 1163; buried at Bayeux.

Henry Harcourt, fourth son.

Baldwin Harcourt, fifth son.

Erraud Harcourt, sixth son.

Rollo de Harcourt, seventh son, settled in England ; & married Boesia, sister and co-heir of William, son of Pain Pevesell, Lord of Brunne, & Standard Bearer to Rob^t Curtois in the Holy Land. They had an only child, Albreda, who married Sir William Tursbut. Com: Ebor:

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, first son of William de Harcourt, Baron of Harcourt, Elbœuf, la Saussay, and Beaumesnel, Poligny, Boessey le Chastel, and Reneville ; ancestor of John de Harcourt, Viscount of Chatellerant, Baron of Elbœuf, Brione, d'Arcot, Mezieres, l'Islebone, Gravenshon, &c., in whose favour the Barony of Harcourt was by King Philip de Valois erected into a Comté, in March, 1338, and from whom descended the Harcourts, Counts of Harcourt, and Aumalle, and the Marquisses of Montmorency, 1578 ; as also Peter de Harcourt, Baron of Beuvron, Beausson, &c., in recompence of whose services the Baronies of la Motte, Mery, Cleville, and Vareville were by letters mandatory, 1593, erected into a Marquisate, called la Motte Harcourt.

From this Peter descend Henry, Marshal of France, for whom the Marquisates of Thury, & la Motte Harcourt, were united, and erected into

the Dukedom of Harcourt, 1700, and made a Peerdom of France, 1709.

Robert de Harcourt was also ancestor to the Harcourts, Barons Bonestable and Montgomery (extinct), and of the Harcourts, present Barons d'Ollonde. Robert de Harcourt married Joane, daughter of Robert, Earl of Meullent.

IVO DE HARCOURT, second son of William de Harcourt, succeeded to his father's possessions in England.

Simon de Harcourt, third son, Obiit sine prole.

Adeliza, daughter and co-heir of Osbert de Arden of Kingsbury, com. Warwick.

Peretta, married John, Lord of Helenvillier in France.

Beatrix, married Robert Bassett.

ROBERT DE HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Ivo de Harcourt, was sheriff of Warwick & Leicester, 1199, 1201, 1202, settled at Staunton, county of Oxon, jure uxoris,—Obiit 1202. He married Isabel, only daughter and heir of Richard de Camville. She brought with her the Lordship of Stanton, from that time called Stanton Harcourt. She was descended from—

Gerrard de Camville, Lord of Lilbourne, near Creek, county Northampton, who married, and had issue :—

Richard de Camville, Founder of Combee Abbey, county Warwick: who married and had issue :—

Gerrard de Camville, first son, who married Nichola, daughter and co-heir of Richard de Haya.

Walter de Camville, second son.

RICHARD DE CAMVILLE, third son, who married Milicent, cousin of Queen Adeliza or Adelia, daughter of Godfrey 1st Duke of Brabant, & second wife of King Henry 1st. This Queen gave to her in Marriage the Lordship of Staunton, county Oxon, which was afterwards confirmed to her and her heirs by King Stephen, & King Henry II., and their only daughter, Isabel, married ROBERT DE HARCOURT.

William de Camville, fourth son, Lord of Clifton Camville, county Oxon, married Albreda, daughter of Geffrey de Marmion.

Lucy de Harcourt, daughter of Ivo de Harcourt, married Daunley.

John de Harcourt, second son.

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Robert de Harcourt, called the Englishman, to distinguish him from others of the same name.

He was one of those who adhered to King John, against Lewis, Dauphin of France, and the Rebellious Barons, 1216, and was with Sayer de

Quincy, Earl of Winchester, and others, at the siege of Damietta in the Holy Land, 1218; Governor of Tamworth Castle, 1219; he married Alice, first daughter and co-heir of Thomas Noel, she was married by appointment of King John, and brought with her the Lordships of Ellenhall, Seighford, Bridgeford, &c., county Stafford, and Grandborough, county Warwick, &c. Her descent was from Noelius, who came to England with King William the Conqueror, and obtained the manors of Ellenhall, &c., county Stafford; he married Celestria, and had Robert Fitz Noel, first son, Founder of the Priory of Ronton, county Stafford, and Richard Noel, second son; Robert Fitz Noel married Alice, and had, Thomas Noel, Lord of Ellenhal, Ronton, &c., Philip Noel, second son, from whom the Earls of Gainsborough.

Several other sons.

Thomas Noel married Margaret, sister of Guy le Strange, of Knocking, county of Salop, whose daughter Alice married WILLIAM DE HARCOURT.

Oliver de Harcourt, second son of Robert de Harcourt, joined the party of Lewis the Dauphin, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lincoln, 1217.

John de Harcourt, third son, seated at Roledge, county Leicester, married Hawis, daughter of Sir William Burdet, K^t.

Sir Robert de Harcourt, fourth son, married

Dionysia, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pipard, of Lapworth, county Warwick.

Alice de Harcourt, married first, John de Limesi; secondly, Walleran de Newburg, Earl of Warwick.

SIR RICHARD DE HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of William de Harcourt, Lord of Stanton Harcourt, Ellenhall, &c. Obiit 1258. He married Arabella, daughter of Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by Margaret, his wife, sister and co-heir of Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester. She brought with her the Manors of Bosworth, Elstow, or Aileston, Charnwood, &c: Com. Leicester.

Sir Henry de Harcourt, second son, knighted 1278: obiit 1293: married Emma, daughter and heir of William Maunsel, of Erdington, county Warwick, afterwards married Edward Pipe, and they had, Margaret, sole daughter and heir, married, first, John Pipe, son of the above-mentioned Edward Pipe, and secondly, John de Saundersted. Helen married Hugh Bigot, Justicier of England.

SIR WILLIAM DE HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Richard de Harcourt, adhered to the Rebellious Barons: obiit 1278: he married (1st) Alice, daughter of Alan la Zouche: he married 2^{ndly}, Hillaria, daughter of Henry, Lord Hastings, and they had:

Sayer de Harcourt, second son, joined the Earl of Leicester against Henry III. He was taken prisoner in the battle of Eversham, 1266. Imprisoned, and disseised of his Lands, & dyed the same year.

Maud, married Sir Giles Peneston, K^t.

By his first marriage, Sir William had Margery, married John Cantelupe, Obiit sine prole; and Arabella, married Sir Fulke Pembrugge, Ob: 1279.

By his second marriage,

RICHARD DE HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), only son, procured a grant of the Fairs and Markets of Bosworth, Com: Leicester, 1293; He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beke, of Eresby, Com: Lincoln.

SIR JOHN HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Richard de Harcourt, knighted 1306, Ob: 1330: married, 1^{stly}, Ellen, daughter of Eudola Zouche, of Mellesentre; 2^{ndly}, Alice, daughter of Peter Corbet, of Caus Castle, Com: Salop.

Nicholas Harcourt, second son, Rector of Sheppy, Com: Leicest:

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), only son and heir of Sir John Harcourt, Ob: 6 June, 1349. He married Jane, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey of Codnor; she afterwards married Ralph de Ferrers. Ob: 19 Aug. 1369.

SIR RICHARD HARCOURT, first son of Sir William ; Obiit. vita patris. ; married Joane, daughter and heir of William Shareshull, Lord Chief Justice of England.

SIR THOMAS HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), second son of Sir William, Knighted 1366 : Knight of the shire for the county of Oxon, 1376 : Obiit 12th April, 1417.

Married Maud, daughter of Robert, Lord Grey of Rotherfield, and widow of Sir John Botetort, Lord Botetort : Obiit 30 Jan., 1391 : bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Richard Harcourt, married Thomas Astley, of Nelston, county Leicester, second son of Thomas, Lord Astley.

THOMAS HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Thomas ; obiit 3 June, 1460 : buried at Stanton Harcourt, County Oxon ; having married Joane, daughter of Sir Robert Francis.

Sir Richard Harcourt, second son.

Joane, mar. Thomas Erdington, of Erdington, county Warwick.

Catherine.

Isabel.

SIR ROBERT HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Thomas Harcourt, Sheriff of Leicester and Warwick, 1445 : K^t of the Garter, 1463 :

Commissioner for the Treaty of Peace between England and Lewis the French king, 1467: obiit 14 Nov., 1471. Buried at Stanton Harcourt: having married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, of Clayton, county Lancaster; buried at Stanton Harcourt.

SIR RICHARD HARCOURT, second son of Thomas Harcourt: Obiit 1 Oct., 1487. Married (1st) Edith, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Clare; (2nd) Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor, K^t; (3rd) Catharine, daughter of . . . & widow of Sir Miles Stapleton, K^t; Ob. 13 Oct. 1489.

John Harcourt, third son.

William Harcourt, fourth son, steward to George Duke of Clarence, married . . . daughter of . . . Buried at Aston, leaving a sole daughter, Isabel, married William Moseley, of Moseley, Com: Staff:

George Harcourt, fifth son, dyed young.

Alice, dyed young.

Isabel, dyed young.

JOHN HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G. Ob. 26 June, 1485: married Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris, K^t.

Robert Harcourt, second son.

Thomas Harcourt, third son.

George Harcourt fourth son.

All dyed without issue.

SIR ROBERT HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), only son & heir of John Harcourt, Standard Bearer to king Henry VII. at the Battle of Bosworth, made Knight of the Bath, 1495, and Banneret, 1497 : Ob . . . , bur. at Stanton Harcourt, having married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lymeric.

JOHN HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), only son of Sir Robert Harcourt, K.B. Obiit sine prole.

Elizabeth, married Robert Gainsford, of Hampton, Com: Oxon:

Lettice, married, first, Humphrey Peshall ; secondly, Thomas Nevil.

Catherine, married Thomas Stoner.

Ellen, married Sir Richard Beckeringham.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HARCOURT, only son of Sir Richard Harcourt by his first wife, Edith St. Clere, obiit 1474 : having married Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Miles Stapleton, K^t.

Anne, married first, Henry Fienes, Lord Say & Sele ; second, John, son of Simon Montfort.

John Harcourt, only son of Sir Richard Harcourt by the second wife, married Margaret, daughter of William Bray, of Lembridge, county Hereford.

Isabel, married Sir William Besillys.

William Harcourt, only son of Sir Richard, by the third wife.

RICHARD HARCOURT, first son of Sir Christopher Harcourt, dyed unmarried.

SIR SIMON HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), second son, obiit 16 Jan. 1547; bur. at Stanton Harcourt; having married, 1^{stly}, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Darrel, of Scotney, county Salop; 2^{ndly}, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . and widow of Sir Richard York, K^t.

Miles Harcourt, third son.

SIR JOHN HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Simon Harcourt, Ob. 19 Feb. 1565; buried at Stanton Harcourt; having married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Barentyne of Haselyn, county Oxon, K^t.

Edmond Harcourt, second son.

Florence, married Sir John Cotesmere, K^t.

SIR SIMON HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir John Harcourt, Knighted by King Henry VIII. Sheriff of Oxon & Berks, Obiit 27 July, 1577. Bur. at Stanton Harcourt; having married, 1^{stly}, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixhall, county Stafford, K^t; 2^{ndly}, Grace, daughter of Humphrey Fitz-Herbert of Upsal, county Hereford, and widow of Will: Robinson, and had Wilgiforta, who married William Layeton; 3^{rdly}, Jane, daughter of Sir W^m Spencer, of Wormleighton, county Warwick, and widow of Sir Richard Bruges, K^t.

Robert Harcourt, second son, married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . & widow of . . . Robyns, Obiit 1582 ; bur. at Chevsey, county Stafford.

Michael Harcourt, third son ; married daughter & heir of . . . Tilney.

Edward Harcourt, fourth son ; married daughter of . . .

Walter Harcourt, fifth son.

Henry Harcourt, sixth son.

Winifred, married Anthony de Greenway.

Joane, married . . . Clark.

Catherine, married John Herle of Stanton Harcourt, county Oxon.

Ursula, married . . . Guisnes, of Sussex.

Anne, married first, John Knevet ; secondly, Will: Bowyer.

Susan.

Elizabeth.

Mary.

SIR WALTER HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Simon Harcourt, Knighted by the Earl of Essex, at Roüen, ob: . . . ; bur. at Stanton Harcourt ; having married Dorothy, daughter of William Robinson, of Drayton Basset, Com: Stafford.

John Harcourt, second son, married Mary, daughter of Walter Jones, of Whitney, Com: Oxon : and widow of Bryan de Cogges. They had one son, Essex Harcourt.

Robert Harcourt, third son. Obiit sine prole.

Edward Harcourt, fourth son, married Anne, daughter of Robert Calyer, of Darlestone, Com: Staff:

William Harcourt, fifth son, married Catherine, daughter of . . . Smith.

Jane, married John Grey, of Envil, County of Stafford.

Elizabeth, married Richard Chamberlain, of Ashley, County of Warwick.

Frances.

Jane.

ROBERT HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Walter Harcourt, was the most considerable adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his voyage Wiassero, Guyana, &c.; ob: 20 May, 1631. He married, as his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitz Herbert of Norbury, County of Derby; by her he had no children; he married secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir Geffrey Vere, youngest son of John, Earl of Oxford.

Michael Harcourt, second son, Captain of a ship under Sir Walter Raleigh.

Grace, died young, 13 June, 1583, & buried at Ronton.

Jane, married William Essex, of Lamborne.

Elizabeth, Maid of Honor to Anne, Queen of King James the first.

SIR SIMON HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt),

first son of Robert Harcourt, Knighted 26 June, 1627; Governor of the Castle of Dublin, 1642; Slain ex parte Regis, at Siege of Carrick Main Castle, 26 March following. He married Anne, daughter of William Lord Paget, who afterwards married Sir William Waller of Osterley Park.

Francis Harcourt, second son, dyed unmarried.

Vere Harcourt, third son, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, and Rector of Plumtre, 1660; Ob: 1683; having married Lucy, daughter of Roger Thornton of Snailswell, County Cantab:

Elizabeth dyed young.

Jane, married Henry Wroughton, Esq.

Dorothy, married Henry Chetwynd of Highwood, Com: Staff., Esq.

Margaret, born 1607; dyed the same year; buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Simon Harcourt, of Pendley, Com: Hert: Esq., first son of Archdeacon Vere Harcourt; Ob: 30 March, 1724; buried at Aldbury, Hert:; having married Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Richard Anderson of Pendley, and of Elizabeth his wife. Sister & co-heir of Viscount Hewet of Ireland; Ob. 29 March, 1694; bur. at Aldbury.

One son of Archdeacon Harcourt, and two daughters, who dyed unmarried.

Henry Harcourt, first son of Simon Harcourt, and grandson of Archdeacon Harcourt, seated at Pendley, ob. 9 Nov. 1741, bur. at Aldbury;

having married Frances, sole daughter and heir of Nathaniel Bard, Esq., & of his wife Persiana, daughter & sole heir of Henry Bard, Earl of Belmont in Ireland, ob. 1764.

Richard Harcourt, second son, married as his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Harcourt, K^t., of Stanton Harcourt. They had Richard Harcourt of Wigsell, Com. Sussex, who married Phebe, daughter of Sir Charles Palmer of Dorney Court, Com. Bucks, Bart., & Ann, married Sir Charles Palmer of Dorney Court, Bart. This Richard had Phebe, mar. Anthony Sawyer, Esq., & Elizabeth.

Richard Harcourt, after the death of his first wife Elizabeth, married daughter of . . . Banister, & had two daughters, Elizabeth & Jane.

Henry Harcourt and Frances Bard had,

A first son, Richard Bard Harcourt, married to Rachel, daughter of Alfred Nesbit, Esq.

John Harcourt, second son, ob: 14 August, 1748.

Henry Harcourt, third son, Rector of Warbleton & Crowhurst, in Sussex.

Elizabeth.

Ernestina, Sophia, Charlotte.

Louisa, Sophia, Charlotte.

Melusina, Sophia, Charlotte.

Anne.

Perusiana.

Caroline.

Sophia.

The two latter died infants.

Richard Bard Harcourt had,

Henry Harcourt of Pendley, and

Sophia, who married Amadée, Marquise de Harcourt in France, who had,

William, who surrendered his French titles & possessions, and became William Harcourt, Esq., of St. Leonard's, near Windsor, and died leaving 3 daughters, but no son.

George, the present Marquise d'Harcourt, in France,

And Mary.

SIR PHILIP HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt), first son of Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, was Knighted 5 June, 1660: ob. April, 1688, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt; having married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir William Waller of Osterley Park, Com. Middlesex, K^t., by Anne, second daughter of Sir Thomas Finch, Earl of Winchilsea; ob. 23 Aug., 1664; buried at Stanton Harcourt: secondly, Elizabeth, daughter & heir of John Lee, of Ankerwyke, Com. Bucks, Esq.

Frederick Harcourt, second son, obiit sine prole.

By his second wife, Sir Philip had,

Philip, first son by second marriage, married

Elizabeth, daughter & heir of Timothy Woodroffe, Esq.

John Harcourt, second son, ob. Sep. 1677 : bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Lee, third son, ob. Feb: 1680 : buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Isabella, Ob. March, 1688 : buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Mary, Ob: 1745 : buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Elizabeth, married Richard, 2nd son of Simon Harcourt of Pendley.

Ann, married Thomas Powell of Pembrokeshire, Esq. : ob. 1742 ; buried at Stanton Harcourt.

Philip of Ankerwyke, Esq., first son of the above Philip, obiit sine prole ; having married Sarah, daughter of Henry Hall, of Hutton Hall, Com. Essex, Esq.

Lee Harcourt, second son, Obiit sine prole.

John Harcourt, third son, married Ann, daughter of . . . Parker, Esq.

Elizabeth.

Mary.

SIMON HARCOURT, Viscount Harcourt (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), only son of Sir Philip Harcourt by his first wife, was knighted and made Solicitor-General, 1 June, 1702 ; Attorney-General, 23 April, 1707, which he resigned 12 Feb: 1708. Again Attorney-General, 18 Sep^r,

and constituted Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, 18, and Privy Coun. 19 Oct. 1710. Created Baron Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, Com. Oxon. by Pat., 3 Sep^t., 10. Q. Ann, 1711. Declared Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, 7 April, 1712. Created Viscount Harcourt, 11 Sep., 8 Geo. I., 1712. Ob. 29 July, 1727, bur. at Stanton Harcourt. He married, as his first wife, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. Thos: Clark; as his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Spencer, com. Derby, Esq., and widow of Richard Anderson, Esq., Son of Richard Anderson of Pendley, Obiit sine prole, 16 June, 1724; bur. at Stanton Harcourt. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon of Twickenham Park, Com. Middlesex, and widow of Sir John Walter of Sarsden, Com. Oxon., Bart. Obiit sine prole, July, 1748; bur. at Sarsden.

HON: SIMON HARCOURT, only surviving son of Simon Viscount Harcourt, dyed at Paris, Vita Patr̄is, 1720: bur. at Stanton Harcourt. Having married Elizabeth, dau. of John Evelyn, Esq., and sister of Sir John Evelyn of Wootton, Com. Surr., Bart.: Ob. 6 April, 1760: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Philip, dyed an infant.

Walter, dyed an infant.

Ann, married John Barlow of Slebeck, Com. Pembroke, Esq.

Arabella, married Herbert Aubrey, of Cley Hanger, Com. Heref., Esq.

SIMON HARCOURT, Earl of Harcourt (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), only son, succeeded his grandfather as Viscount Harcourt, &c: 29 July, 1727: appointed Lord of the Bed-chamber in May, 1735, to K. Geo. II.: created Viscount Harcourt of Nuneham Courtenay, and Earl Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, Com. Oxon., by Pat., 1 Decem., 23 Geo. II., 1749: Governor to Geo. III. when Prince of Wales: Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court Meclenburg Strelitz, 1761: Master of the Horse to Her Majesty Q. Charlotte, 1 Aug., 1761: Lord Chamberlin of Her Majesty's household, 21 April, 1763, and Privy Coun. Afterwards Ambassador in Paris, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died 1777, and was buried at Stanton Harcourt; having married Rebecca, dau. & heir of Charles Samborne Le Bas of Pipwell Abbey, Com. Northamp.: ob. 16 Jan., 1765: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Elizabeth, dyed unmarried, 28 Sep., 1765: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Ann, dyed an infant.

MARTHA HARCOURT, married, as his second

wife, George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, of Sudbury, Com. Derby.

Mary, dyed an infant.

GEORGE SIMON HARCOURT, Earl of Harcourt (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), Viscount Nuneham, first son of Simon, Earl Harcourt, Master of the horse to King George the 3rd. Born Aug. 1, 1736: obiit Sine prole, 1809; bur. at Stanton Harcourt, having married his first cousin, Hon. Elizabeth Vernon, Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, dau. of George Lord Vernon, by Martha, Sister of Simon, Earl Harcourt: ob. sine prole 1826: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

HON: WILLIAM HARCOURT, Earl of Harcourt (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), second son, a Field Marshall, born 20 March, 1743; succeeded his brother, as third Earl Harcourt, 1809, and obiit sine prole, 1830; bur. at Stanton; having married Mary, dau. of the Rev^d. W. Danby, Com: York. Ob. 1832: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Elizabeth, born 18 Jan. 1739: married Sir William Lee, of Hartwell, com: Bucks, Bart.: their descendants are extinct.

Ann, dyed an infant, Aug. 1746: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

HON: EDWARD HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), Archbishop of York, son of HON. MARTHA HARCOURT, by her mar-

riage, as his second wife, with George, 1st Lord Vernon: married Lady Ann Leveson Gower, dau. of 1st Marquis of Stafford, sister of 1st Duke of Sutherland. Born 1756: ob. 1847: bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

GEORGE GRANVILLE HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), first son of Archbishop Harcourt, Member of Parliament for the County of Oxford: born 1786: ob. 1861; bur. at Stanton Harcourt; having married Lady Elizabeth Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan, who died 1836, (leaving an only daughter, Lavinia, Countess of Abingdon): bur. at Stanton Harcourt. He married 2^{ndly}, Frances Braham, Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, by whom he had no children.

Edward, 2nd son: born 1787, died young; bur. in the cathedral of Ch. Ch., Oxford.

Leveson, 3rd son, Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Chancellor of the Church of York: born 1788: obiit sine prole, 1860: bur. at Stanton Harcourt; having married Hon. Caroline Peachy, daughter & heir of John Lord Selsey.

WILLIAM HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), 4th son, Canon of York, F.R.S. born 1789: obiit 1871; bur. at Nuneham: having married Matilda Mary, dau. of Colonel Gooch,

son of Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall, Com: Suffolk, Bart.

Frederick Edward, 5th son, an Admiral, born 1790 : married Marcia, dau. of Admiral Tollemach.

Henry, 6th son, a Colonel in the Guards, born 1791 : obiit 1853 ; having married Lady Frances Harley, daughter of the Earl of Oxford.

Granville, 7th son, Chancellor of the Province of York, Member of Parliament for Retford : born 1792 ; married, 1^{stly}, Frances, daughter and heir of Anthony Eyre, of Grove Park, Com: Notts: Esq. ; 2^{ndly}, the Hon: Pyne Jessy Brand, daughter of Henry Otway, 22nd Lord Dacre, and widow of John Henry Cotterell, Esq.

Octavius, 8th son, an Admiral, born 1793 : obiit 1863 : having married Anne, daughter of William Gater, Esq., and widow of William Danby of Swinton Park, Com: York, Esq.

Caroline, born 1795 ; obiit May, 1815 ; bur. at Stanton Harcourt.

Anne, born 1796 : obiit 1860.

Charles, 9th son, Canon of Carlisle ; born 1798 : obiit 1870 : bur. at Carlisle.

Louisa, born 1799 ; died an infant.

Francis, 10th son, a Colonel in the Guards : Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, Member of Parliament for the Isle of Wight : born 1801 ; married Lady Catherine, daughter of the Last Earl of Liverpool.

Egerton, 11th son, born 1803: Registrar of the Province of York, and Barrister-at Law: married Laura, daughter of Sir William Milner, of Nun-appleton, Com: York, Bart.

Louisa Augusta, born 1804; married Sir John Johnstone, of Hackness Hall, Com: York, Bart.: obiit 1863.

Georgiana, born 1807; married General George Malcolm.

EDWARD WILLIAM HARCOURT (of Stanton Harcourt and Nuneham), first son of William Harcourt, Canon of York, Colonel of the Cinque Ports Artillery, Member of Parliament for the County of Oxford, D.L. Com: Oxon: High Sheriff, 1875; J.P. Berks, Oxon: Sussex: born 26 June, 1825; married 26 June, 1849, Lady Susan Harriet Holroyd, only daughter of George, second Earl of Sheffield.

Matilda Maria Louisa, born 1826; obiit 1839.

Sir William George Granville Harcourt, 2nd son of Canon Harcourt, Solicitor-General, Queen's Counsel, Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, Member of Parliament for the City of Oxford; born 1827; married first, Maria Thérèse, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and Lady Theresa Villiers; secondly, Elizabeth Motley, widow of J. Ives, Esq.

Emily Julia, born 1829.

Cecilia Caroline, born 1831; married Admiral E. Rice.

Selina Anne, born 1833; married Sir Warwick Morshead, Bart:

Mary Annabella, born 1835; married George De-la-Poer Beresford, Esq., Member of Parliament for Armagh.

Aubrey Harcourt, only son of EDWARD WILLIAM and Lady Susan Harcourt; J. P. Berks, Oxon: born 16 August, 1852.

Edith, only daughter of EDWARD WILLIAM, and Lady Susan Harcourt; born 16 Oct: 1853; married 27 Oct: 1875, the Hon: Murray Finch Hatton, of Haverholme Priory, Lincolnshire, 2nd son of the 10th Earl of Winchilsea.

CORRIGENDA.

- P. 37, l. 7, *for* "Dayrell" *read* "Darrell."
61, l. 3, *for* "Phillip" *read* "Philip."
77, l. 15, *for* "Dayrell" *read* "Darrell."
78, l. 7, ditto.
83, foot-note, *for* "Tenth" *read* "Ninth."
112, l. 29, that he was killed "on the spot" is a mistake.
114, last line, *for* "1702" *read* "1713."

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Ursprung d. Antikörper in Bückeburg

Pl. 7.8.7-

Sir Simon H.

1st Anne Walker =

Sir Philip H. = 2nd Elizabeth de Amberburyke.

Simon
1st Viscount H.
don't remember

Philip = Elizabeth Woodroffe

John = Anne Parker

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